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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## PHYSICISTS PROVE ELECTRIC AND HEAT WAVES ARE SIMILAR

Revolutionary Discovery Re-  
vealed When Both Are Caught  
in Same Receiver

Physicists have at last succeeded in bridging the gulf between electric wave and heat wave spectra by detecting the latter with receivers designed to catch electric waves. Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols announced this morning at the physical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This, with the meeting of the New England Forestry Congress at the State House, were the outstanding features of the whole convention commanding public attention.

Dr. Nichols was one-time president of Dartmouth College and for a few months acted as head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; his contribution to scientific knowledge is considered of great importance.

This was Harvard Day for the assembled natural scientists, and delegates and their wives were guests of the university. Many of the meetings of the association were held in rooms on the Yard, luncheon was served in Memorial Hall, and throughout the day guides took parties of visitors to points of interest among the laboratories, dormitories, and museums.

### Simplifying Information

Public interest in the afternoon and evening sessions centered on the symposium in the Technology building on "Humanizing Knowledge," which began at 2, and the illustrated lecture on "Lessons From the Grand Canyon" by Prof. William M. Davis of Harvard, open to the public. At the former discussion the first paper was read by James Harvey Robinson of the New School of Social Research, while others were "The Historical Background of Modern Science," Lynn Thorndike, Western Reserve University; "Science in the Thirteenth Century," George Sarton, Harvard University Fellow; "Getting Science Into the Thought Stream," Mrs. Mary Hunter Austin. This discussion offered a unifying element to correlate and connect the many subjects that are being discussed in the conference as a whole.

Subjects of current interest were raised at the afternoon session on conservation, when H. T. Newcomb, general solicitor of the Delaware & Hudson Company spoke on "Conservation of Capital," and F. L. Hoffman of Babson Institute, Wellesley, read a paper on "Conservation of America's Economic Independence."

### Important Meetings Scheduled

What chemists believed would be an important address by Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute on "Proteins and the Theory of Colloidal Behavior," was delayed till the afternoon, when the Chemical Section met the Physiological Section of the Botanical Society to discuss topics on photochemistry.

Other meetings of interest were the joint session of the physics section with the Astronomical Society at Harvard; the program of the Anthropological Association at M. I. T. A symposium on the application of psychology was held at Emerson Hall, Harvard, this morning, while the education section met at the Fogg Art Museum.

Dinners and banquets come this evening, when learned men of all parts of the country will make personal contacts around the board. Eight dinners are scheduled, the most important being the banquet of the New England Forestry Congress at the Hotel Brunswick. The public is again invited to attend the exhibition of motion pictures, furnished by the Society of Visual Education, at Room 5-330, M. I. T., beginning at 8.

### Not Enough Standing

Soft Wood in the World  
for the Twentieth Century

Declaring that the amount of accessible standing softwood timber on the face of the earth today is not adequate to meet the needs of the twentieth century, Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, laid before the meeting of the New England Forestry Congress

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## NEWTON ZONING ORDINANCE AGREEABLE TO MAYOR PASSED

Board of Aldermen Adopt Measure With Assurance It  
Will Be Signed by Executive

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—The Newton zoning ordinance, thoroughly democratized after three years' handiwork about between the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, was unanimously adopted by the aldermen after a public hearing in the City Hall last night and now goes to the desk of Mayor Edwin O. Childs with the definite assurance that he will formally approve the document, probably within three days.

The ordinance which, combining the contested zones No. 1 and No. 2, divides the city into four zones, is to become effective with the Mayor's signature. In its latest form the ordinance provides: (1) general residence district, (2) business district for stores, theaters, public buildings, etc., (3) district for light manufacturing enterprises, (4) district for general industrial purposes.

The bone of contention has been the

## Entombed Treasures See Daylight in Luxor

SOME of the priceless treasures found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen saw daylight for the first time in more than 3000 years yesterday when Howard Carter and Arthur Mace, excavators of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, superintended their removal to the tomb of King Seti II, a half mile away.

One of the objects thus transferred was a magnificent inlaid box upon which was depicted King Tutankhamen and his Queen at a lion hunt. The box contained the Queen's robes and jewelry, including a large black amber necklace.

An alabaster vase, containing a substance believed to be balsam similar to that mentioned in the Bible, was also removed to the Seti tomb, where all the treasures will be subjected to a further preserving process.

## HERRIN IS SPLIT IN HOSTILE CAMPS BY MINERS' TRIAL

Bulk of Community Supports  
Defendants—Unions Dominate the Situation

HERRIN, Ill., Dec. 28 (Staff Correspondence).—Sentiment against the "Herrin Massacre" is still unorganized and voiceless here, though six months have passed since the riot at the Lester strip mine and the initial trial at Marion, the county seat, is half done. But signs are evident that the Ku Klux Klan is forming here. If it does it will be aimed at neither Roman Catholic nor Negro, but, veiled in its secret habiliments, it will represent a protest from Herrin against mob violence.

Outside the Klan, which itself is extrajudicial, no swing of what might be called "law and order" can be found here since the days immediately following the riot. The lines then sharply drawn hold fast today. With exceptions here and there, the bulk of the miners feel the slain men provoked the trouble and drew only what they deserved. Other men, who people refuse to justify the slaying and cling to old notions of right and wrong. There is this difference. People who condemn the riot are doing less talking about it than six months ago.

"It would be suicide," said one man high in the community, "I would mean ruin," said another, "I have all my savings invested here and I cannot starve."

There are some brave men in this community. The world has heard little of Herrin besides the riot, but it should know about the men that have stepped forward to tell the truth, cost what it may. These men are of the stuff that made the Nation great.

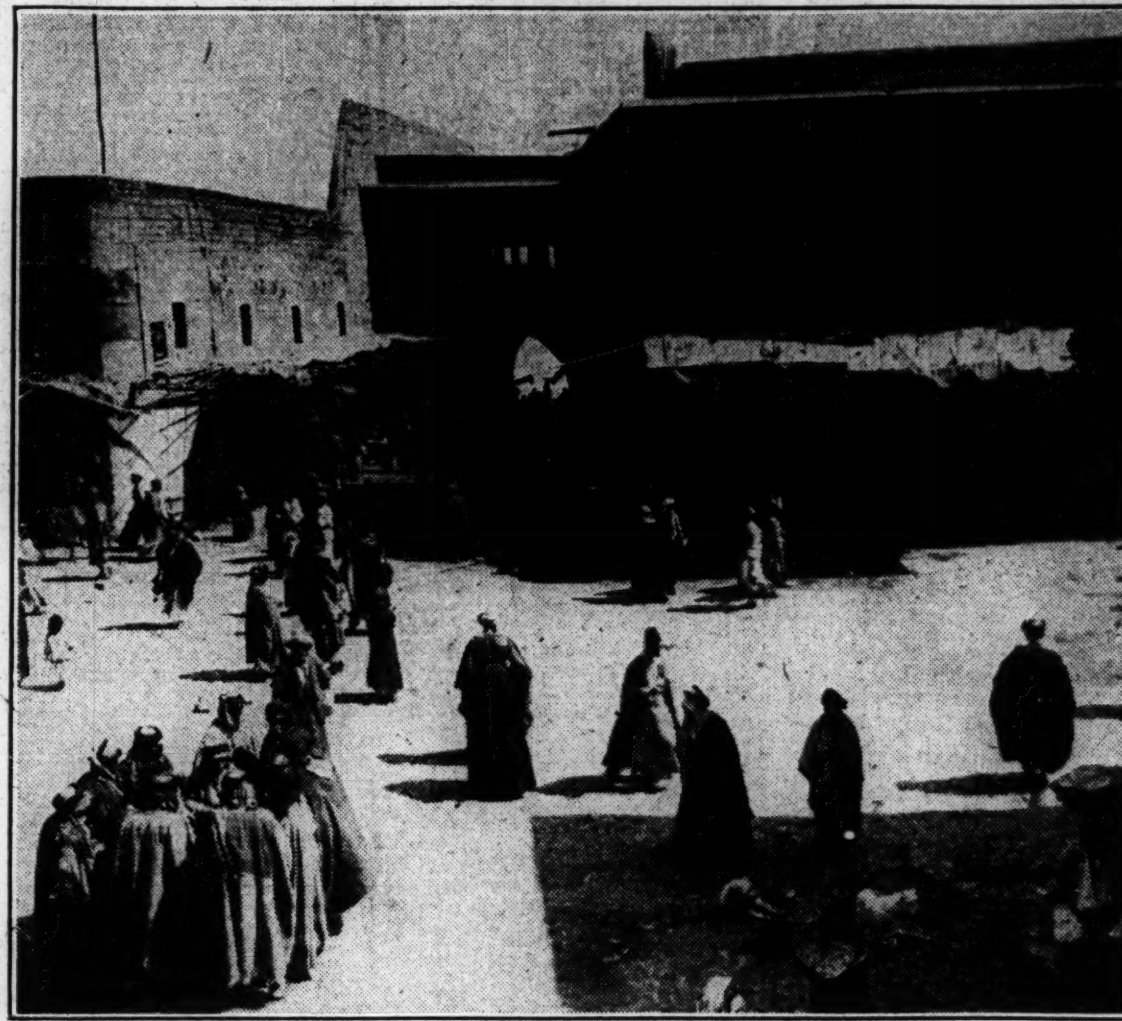
The background of the drama that is playing itself out in this county is coal. Herrin is regarded here as the greatest bituminous coal mining city in the country. Some citizens say it is probably the most unionized community in the United States. The saying is frequent that Herrin is 100 per cent unionized. These men may not be accurate estimators of the Herrin people, but they are an outline of the facts. The miners' union is the big thing here and other unions have flourished under its wings from girl clerks in stores to waitresses and baggage handlers.

### Unions Called Dictators

"This is a union town and if you don't do what the union likes you've got to get out," said one inhabitant. "Not a loaf of bread comes in here but what the union allows. I've taken things I would not have done if it was not for the union. It is 100 per cent."

Let no one think this is a mining camp. This is a typical American city. You don't find a bank with \$1,820,000 on deposit today in the run of mining camps. Nor do you find there an up-to-date hotel representing an investment of \$250,000; nor a theater seating 1500 and filled at 8 p. m. Tuesday night; nor a public school system with 2700 pupils and 61 teachers. Probably not more than a third of the population is foreign. This is just a plain American one-industry

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Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Mosul  
Historic Town on the Tigris, Which Great Britain Announces Will Not Be Ceded to Turkey Despite the Insistent Claims of the Kemalist Delegates at the Lausanne Parley

## RUSSIA REFUSES CHINA'S DEMAND TO LEAVE MONGOLIA

Adolph Joffe Bluntly Declines  
and Submits Note Contain-  
ing Three Proposals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In order to present a strong front to Soviet representatives on the Mongolian and Chinese Eastern Railway questions, the Peking Government has been making overtures to Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, according to information received from an authoritative source here.

The demand made by the Peking Foreign Office that Russia pledge itself to the evacuation of Outer Mongolia prior to the opening of the proposed conference has been refused by Adolph Joffe, Soviet representative at the Chinese capital. The refusal has been accepted by China, but an acrimonious debate on the subject is assured as soon as the parleys have begun.

To strengthen its hand in the approaching diplomatic struggle for the possession of Mongolia, the Chinese Government has sent Li Yuan, former acting commissioner at Koulun, to Manchuria to endeavor to secure the support of Gen. Chang Tso-lin.

### Mr. Joffe's Blunt Refusal

Mr. Joffe's reply to the Chinese demand for the evacuation of Mongolia contained the following blunt refusal: "I have no hesitation in objecting to the evacuation of Mongolia, as it would not only be disadvantageous to Russia, but also it would be inadvisable for the Mongolians and Chinese as well."

Another note submitted by Mr. Joffe to the Chinese Government on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway contained three proposals:

1. That Mr. Ostromoff, Russian director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway, should be arrested and all of the present administration dismissed.
2. That a Chinese commission should be sent to Harbin to co-operate with the Soviet representatives there in the holding of a joint investigation of the affairs of the treasury of the railway.
3. That a new administration of the railway should be established in the joint interests of the Chinese and Soviet governments, pending a final settlement of the railway's status at the forthcoming conference.

Mr. Joffe said further in his note: "The Chinese Eastern Railway is an important organ of communication connecting Russia and China, and as Russia is too exhausted financially to build a new railway in her territory, she must succeed in this only asset left from the old régime. Russia, therefore, asks the Chinese to give a satisfactory solution to the matter, taking Russia's circumstances into consideration."

In another memorandum on the same subject, presented on Nov. 3, Mr. Joffe advanced the assertion that the powers participating in the Washington Conference of a year ago had no legal right to interfere with the disposition or control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, though their governments had presumed to do so.

### CARUSO MONUMENT DELIVERED

ROME, Dec. 28.—A solemn ceremony took place yesterday morning in Naples, when the sculptor, Signor Cifariello, handed over the monument of Enrico Caruso which will shortly be sent to New York. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Enrico di Nicola, the Mayor of Naples, and several other distinguished personages attended the ceremony.

## BRITISH WARSHIPS ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE NEAR EAST

MALTA, Dec. 28 (By The Associated Press).—As a result of unsatisfactory news from Lausanne, it is understood that the ships of the British Mediterranean fleet which arrived here on Dec. 23 for a three-weeks' visit have received orders to return to the Near East.

Naval authorities were reticent today, but it was believed that Admiral de Robeck, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, was prepared to leave this afternoon with all available vessels.

The understanding was that the dreadnoughts Iron Duke, Marlborough and Ajax, the light cruiser Unconquered and all the destroyers were to sail eastward at 4 o'clock. The sailing orders were entirely unexpected, the officers of the fleet having made engagements for various functions here up to the middle of January.

## SETBACKS PROPOSED TO PERMIT LOFTIER BUILDINGS IN BOSTON

When the Boston zoning advisory committee of 11 met late this afternoon with Frederic H. Fay in the chair, it will have before it an opinion of Mayor Curley that a change would be advisable in the building laws permitting downtown Boston buildings to be erected to a height of 125 feet, not only in streets of 50 feet in width but in more narrow highways by means of setbacks in upper stories so as to permit the entrance of ample light and air.

The Mayor said that he had asked John H. Mahoney, building commissioner, to draft a new Boston building law for submission to the incoming Legislature, making the changes he believed to be for the best interests of the city. He said that if a setback is arranged for every five or 10 stories, as is done in New York. In very high structures, better ventilation and protection may be afforded.

## GERMAN MAIL RATE ADVANCE

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—To meet the postal deficit, rates which were doubled on Dec. 15 will be again doubled on Jan. 15, bringing rates to average 500 times pre-war rates.

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## PRESIDENT BRANDS CALL FOR ECONOMIC CONFERENCE FALSE PROMISE TO EUROPE

Strong Letter to Senate on Borah Plan Declares Executive  
Department Is Working on European Situation  
—Free Reparation Action Requested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—President Harding, in a letter read to the Senate today by Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, warned that in dealing with the Borah proposal for an international economic conference the Senate must not make a promise to the world which cannot be fulfilled until the European nations concerned express their readiness to co-operate to such an end. The letter was one of the most emphatic that has come from the

White House and it was a subject of general comment that a large part of the emphasis had probably come from the State Department.

## FRANCE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GERMAN DEFAULT

Word "Respective" Differently  
Interpreted—M. Poincaré's  
Plan—Bradbury Rumors

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 28.—In spite of all endeavors to circumscribe the importance of the Reparations Commission decision which was taken at the request of the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, there is no doubt that it is intended by the French to make full use of the opportunity given them. If England agrees readily with France regarding the extension of the allied occupation, the seizing of productive pledges, the imposition of export duties, then this default may not be employed over much. But if there is definite disagreement between the Allies, then the French will make the most of the decision.

Under paragraphs 17 and 18 of the annex to the eighth section of the Treaty of Versailles, it is contended that France can take separate action now that Germany is put in voluntary default. There is one word on which a great deal turns. It is the word "respective" in these paragraphs. The French hold that respective governments means individual governments. This interpretation, which would allow the French to act alone, is opposed by British legalists who consider that the whole spirit of this section implies collective action on the part of the governments. Respective should be read, not in the sense of separate governments, but as indicating the collectivity of individual governments.

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It may also suggest that on any particular matter which specially concerns only one power, the other Allies may give permission to the interested powers to proceed alone.

### Commission to Interpret

But this obviously would be merely in minor matters. It is the Reparations Commission to interpret the treaty, but clearly no unanimous opinion could be obtained. It is necessary that there should be an authoritative opinion, and it is suggested that there should be arbitration by an independent body concerning the construction which only treaty framers intended to be placed on this important word. But nevertheless all the indications are that France, considering itself within its legal rights, will take whatever steps it decides are necessary, with or without the approval and co-operation of the British.

It is believed that M. Poincaré has a plan of action which he will ask the Allies to join in on Jan. 2. This action will be frankly described as the application of sanctions, and not the taking of productive pledges, as the other measures are euphemistically designated. It is remarked that these sanctions must be kept distinct from the pledges. At any rate, M. Poincaré really receives carte blanche.

Either the Allies join him in the execution of his plan, or he claims the right to execute it without further regard to the Allies. Trivial as the actual complaint against Germany is, it is regarded as sufficient, and is typical of the whole behavior of the German Government. The road farth on this small matter is taken to represent the bad faith displayed generally.

Rumors Regarding Sir John  
There were naturally reports that Sir John Bradbury had gone to London to resign, but The Christian Science Monitor representative is at present unable to corroborate them. The situation is very simple. If Sir John Bradbury finds himself not upheld by Mr. Bonar Law, the British Premier, then undoubtedly he will resign, since he is definitely opposed to the French procedure and policy. On the other hand if Mr. Bonar Law agrees with him, there is every reason why he should stay. He is responsible to nobody except the Prime Minister. Disagreement with his colleagues on the commission cannot affect his position.

Without being able from Paris to carry the matter of Sir John Bradbury's possible resignation in London any further, The Christian Science Monitor representative may call attention to an important fact which will help in understanding news. If Sir John remains in his post it will be a proof that Mr. Bonar Law is absolutely antagonistic to the French demand for penalties, the application of force and the occupation of the Ruhr district. If, however, Sir John Bradbury goes, it will indicate that the British Government's view does after all somewhat approach the French Government's view. Pessimistic opinion respecting the outcome

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Defeat of Borah Plan Expected  
Coming as a climax in the storm that has broken over the Senate, the letter dealt a blow to the Borah proposal that is expected to make its defeat certain.

Senator Lodge, to whom the letter was addressed, presented it as soon as the Senate convened at noon today, following a conference earlier in the morning with the President and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. "On the face of things," the President wrote, "the Borah proposal is equivalent to saying that the executive branch of the Government, charged with the conduct of foreign relations, is not fully alive to a world situation which is of deep concern to the United States. As a matter of fact the European situation has been given most thorough and thoughtful consideration for many months."

If Congress really wanted to be helpful, the President indicated that it could do it by freeing the hands of the War Debt Funding Commission and in giving the United States authority to act with regard to reparations.

The President's letter follows:

My Dear Senator Lodge:  
Replying to your inquiry relative to the proposed amendment to the pending Naval Bill, authorizing and requesting the President to call an economic conference to deal with conditions in the war-torn nations of Europe, I write to say that I am not in a position to convey such an expression on the part of the Congress, but I do frankly question the desirability of such an expression. I think it is undesirable because of false impressions which may be conveyed thereby to Europe, and even more undesirable because of the wrong impression it conveys to our own people.

On the face of things it is equivalent to saying that the executive branch of the Government which is charged with the conduct of foreign relations is not fully alive to a world situation which is of deep concern to the United States.

As a matter of fact, the European situation has been given most thorough and thoughtful consideration for many months. Without questioning the good faith of the proposal, I am very sure it would have been more timely, and the action of the Congress could be taken much more intelligently, if proper inquiry had been made of the State Department relative to the situation in which we are trying to be helpful.

Available for Congress  
Of necessity, the communications of the State Department relative to delicate matters among nations can not be belittled from day to day, but the situation is never withheld from members of Congress who choose to inquire for confidential information. Such inquiry would have revealed the futility of any conference call until it is understood that such a conference would be welcomed by the nations concerned, within the limits of discussion which the expressed will of Congress compels this Government to impose.

In ratifying the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Senate made a reservation that the United States should not be represented on the Reparations Commission without consent of the Congress, and no such consent has been given. Moreover, in creating the World War Debt-Funding Commission, that body was restricted to explicit terms for rates of interest and ultimate time of payment. If Congress really means to facilitate the task of the Government in dealing with the European situation, the first practical step would be to free the hands of the commission so that helpful negotiations may be undertaken.

It is quite generally accepted that the adjustment of the question of reparations must underlie any economic rehabilitation of Europe, and reparations cannot be settled without the consent of governments concerned. The United States cannot assume to say to one nation what it shall pay in reparations nor to another nation what it shall accept.

Called Inconsistent  
In discussions with foreign governments, the previous Administration and the present Administration have insisted that the question of European debts to the United States is distinct and apart from the question of reparations, but European nations hold a contrary view, and it is wholly inconsistent to invite a conference for the consideration of questions in dealing with which the Government is denied all authority by act of Congress.

So far as the limitation of land armaments is concerned, there seems to be at this time no more promising prospect of accomplishment than when the conference was held in Washington a year ago. Here, again, I venture to warn the Senate against the suggestion to our own people or a gesture of promise to the world which cannot be







## IRISH RAILWAYMEN AGAINST WAGE CUT

Workers Reject Reduction Proposed by Companies to Meet Financial Embarrassment

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 28.—An acute situation has arisen in the Irish Free State, owing to the rejection by a majority of the branches of the Irish council of the National Union of Railwaymen of the reductions in wages demanded by the railway companies. These reductions were recommended some months ago by a royal commission, to meet the growing financial embarrassment of the companies. It is claimed for them that they leave the Irish railwaymen no worse off than workers similarly employed in England.

Explaining the case of the Dublin men who have rejected the proposed cut, James Bertram, local secretary of the national union, admits that the financial position of the Irish railways has become deplorable. He claims, nevertheless, that the workers cannot allow themselves to be penalized to make up the deficit. It seems that the total annual loss on all Irish lines taken together is over £1,000,000, of which £400,000 is accounted for by the Great Southern and Western Line.

**Subsidy, an Alternative**  
Matters cannot go on as they are, therefore, and the only alternative to a reduction in wages so far proposed is that the State should, in one way or another, subsidize these undertakings to enable them to continue at the present rates. The men ask that such a subsidy should be part of the "nationalization" scheme, by which the railways would be taken over by the State altogether. Apart, however, from the heavy cost of any such arrangement to a government already in difficulty to make both ends meet, this project presents the further complication that about half of one of the

principal railways concerned—namely the Great Northern—is situated in Ulster territory.

The Northern Government strongly objects to the Free State operating any concern in Ulster, and has intimated to Dublin that the British Government, as well as itself, will not permit anything of the kind. On the other hand, to divide this line on the border presents almost insuperable financial as well as administrative difficulties. The Northern, as well as the Southern, workers have rejected the companies' terms, but the prospects of a compromise in the North are more hopeful than in the South.

**Stoppage in Prospect**  
The existing arrangement terminates next Sunday, when, failing an agreement between the parties, the trains will be liable to cease running and the dislocation of a general railway stoppage be added to Ireland's other troubles. A further meeting between the council of the union and the representatives of the railway companies takes place in Dublin today, in the hope of averting a national strike.

Apart from this complication, the Irish situation shows little change. The Christmas holidays passed off quietly upon the whole, and cabinet ministers, for the first time for several weeks, moved about without special protection in Dublin.

## JAPANESE HISTORIES TO TEACH GOOD WILL

TOKYO, Dec. 2.—Sweeping reforms have been effected in the school histories. All militaristic ideas have been eliminated and lessons introduced to teach children a friendly understanding of foreign lands. The history is made up of biographies of national heroes and famous men in international history.

Of 400 more than 100 life stories are told, 50 belong to foreign lands and include Washington, Lincoln, Edison, Marconi and Watt.

**BRITISH OIL IMPORTS**  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—Oil imports by the United Kingdom in the week ended Dec. 18 were more than 20,653,000 imperial gallons.

## The World's Great Capitals The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 28.  
THE report that Benito Mussolini, the Premier, will shortly visit Spain, is welcomed in the Italian press as a clear sign that he intends to establish closer relations with Spain. Signor Mussolini has already, in fact, given proof of this intention by appointing Count Ciano, his minister of foreign affairs, to the post of Italian ambassador to the Spanish Court.

Constantine, the deposed King of Greece, and former Queen Sophie have quite made themselves at home at Palermo. They are living at the magnificent villa Igea and they have taken the whole right wing of the hotel for their own residence and that of their suite. The former King's favorite pastimes are sport and art. He spends many hours of the day on the tennis court and enjoys games with members of the aristocracy of Palermo. He is also a great motorist and recently showed keen interest and enthusiasm in the great motor race around Sicily for the Florio Cup. Queen Sophie always accompanies her husband wherever he goes. People at Palermo, at first, were under the impression that Constantine was in financial difficulties, but the visit paid to him some weeks ago by his brother, Prince Christopher, dispelled the first idea. Every evening the former sovereigns find a picture theatre where they take ordinary seats—a fact which has rendered them popular among Palermians. On the whole, Constantine leads the life of a private gentleman of large means. He takes particular care to inform people that he has completely abandoned active political life, although he follows attentively the principal events of the world, especially those affecting his own country.

Benito Mussolini paid an official visit to the Mayor of Rome, Signor Cremonesi, who received him with great pomp and solemnity at the casino. For the occasion the square in front of the historic building was adorned with the famous tapestries, and the national and municipal flags were hung from the balconies of the Palazzo Capitolino. The Mayor offered the Italian Premier as a souvenir of his visit and as homage from the first magistrate of the city, a bronze reproduction of the historic wolf on a pedestal. In African marble of the Roman epoch, enclosed in an artistic morocco case. Signor Mussolini's secretaries were each presented with a gold medal bearing the emblem of the Rome municipality. The Premier in acknowledging the present expressed the greatest appreciation of the honor paid to him. On leaving the capitol he was greeted by great crowds who cheered him as "The Saviour of Italy."

The number of Italian immigrants allowed to enter the United States this year is now complete. The two Italian liners, Giuseppe Verdi and Conte Rosso, which took the last batch of emigrants, hurried through their voyage, each hoping to reach New York before the other and land its own emigrants first. However, their arrival was simultaneous, and as the percentage of immigrants Italy was allowed to send to the States had already been reached, each liner had to return with some emigrants. According to the High Commissioner of Emigration in Rome, Italy was allowed to send to the United States 42,657 emigrants from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923; but the number has been actually reached, and indeed surpassed by 300 in only five months. Investigation of the present situation of Emigration has brought to light that all the precautions taken in Italy to regulate the dispatch of emigrants from Italian ports in order not

to exceed the limits imposed by American law, have been frustrated by the fact that thousands of Italian emigrants have preferred to cross the Atlantic on board foreign liners and from foreign ports. Steps are now being taken to prevent a similar recurrence next year.

The housing problem in Rome is far from being solved. Only a few weeks ago, the Italian Hereditary Prince was looking for a palace, and today it is Signor Mussolini's turn. When the Fascist leader entered Rome as a conqueror, he made the Savoy Hotel his temporary home. Since then he has moved to the Grand Hotel, which is close to the Palazzo Venezia, the Ministry of the Interior. An hotel, unsuitable to so many people, is certainly the least adapted for a Prime Minister. Signor Mussolini has been anxiously looking for an empty flat, but although he has the limited sympathy of the Italian people, and of the Romans in particular, no one has yet shown tangible proof of this sentiment by offering him an apartment. It has now been suggested that the Italian Premier should occupy the apartment of Prince Schönborn, the representative of the Hapsburgs to the Vatican, at the Palazzo Venezia, which is the property of the Italian Government.

After filling the important embassies of London, Paris, and Washington, left vacant by the resignation of the respective ambassadors, the foreign minister is now engaged in the task of appointing new men to other important posts abroad. Mario Lugo will replace the Count de Boudard as governor of Rhodes, while the Italian minister at Cairo, the Marchese Negrotto-Cambiaso, has been called to represent Italy at Belgrade. The former Italian minister, accredited to the Yugoslav court, Signor Manzoni, has been recalled because of the campaign made against him in Italy for receiving Signor Zanella at Belgrade after his expulsion from Fiume. Count Aldovrandi, formerly secretary to Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, passes from Sofia to Cairo. Italian diplomacy is thus being entirely reorganized and the Italian Consular Service will shortly undergo a similar change.

One of the parliamentary groups, the Social Reformist Party, which has played a prominent part in Italian political history since the war, has been dissolved. The party had 26 representatives in Parliament, and it has not yet been decided what groups the former reformists will now join. The reformists left the Socialist Party at the outbreak of the great war, and favored Italy's intervention on the side of Great Britain, France and Belgium. Their first leader, Signor Bissolati, was also one of the first Socialists to collaborate with a democratic Government, and his example was immediately followed by many others. Signor Bonomi, the present leader, held many important portfolios and was lately Prime Minister. The party was passing through a difficult internal crisis, and the Fascist revolution gave them the last blow. As far as is known, no reformist deputy will join the Fascist parliamentary group.

The Committee of Fine Arts in Italy has decided that the great statue of Agrippa transported years ago from Rome to Venice, and placed in the Archaeological Museum in Venice, shall be removed to its original place in the right niche of the Pantheon, founded by Agrippa himself in his third consulate. The left niche was at one time occupied by a statue of the Emperor Augustus, which was taken abroad. It is hoped that it will be restored to its former position so as to give the ancient Roman monument its old original aspect.



The Thumb in the Dyke

## ITALIANS STRUGGLE TO MAKE ENOUGH FOR FOOD AND CLOTHES

Population in Peninsula Increases Steadily—Emigration Gates Are Being Closed

By DR. B. M. TIPP

How to get enough bread and butter to keep flesh, bone and brain operating is the most serious problem for 95 per cent of the 40,000,000 Italians in the Peninsula. How to make just a bare living is the main concern of the multitudes of modern Italy. We understand that this is the main concern of the multitudes of all countries, but in Italy the problem is far more serious than in America or England or Australia or even France and Germany.

Italians love children. Large families are the rule among both the rich and the poor. I have known a poor Neapolitan mother with 10 little ones to adopt a baby that by disaster had been orphaned. The population increases steadily, the size of the Peninsula remains fixed. There is just so much acreage, there are just so many Government positions. Every 24 hours from 1200 to 1500 Italians must leave Italy in order that those who remain may live. In Sicily there are many thousands of acres of uncultivated land, while many thousands of Sicilians must emigrate because there is no land for them to cultivate. Much of the land is tied up in large estates owned by a few old families and handed down from generation to generation. For one reason or another, these old, blue-blooded families have become financially impoverished, and are unable consequently to work any considerable portion of their large estates. If the Government could devise a way for the splitting up of these noble inheritances into small holdings, it would ease not a little the emigration pressure in the south.

Italy is poor in natural resources—no coal, iron, or wood. She has water power and she has man-power. If she could command sufficient capital to harness the waters that roll down her miles of mountain sides in almost measureless volume, she could electrify her railroads and start the wheels of many new industries. This would obviate the necessity of purchasing great quantities of coal and at the same time provide employment for many more thousands of laborers. Large tracts of territory could also be reclaimed to cultivation by irrigation. The main problem in Tripoli is that of irrigation. Here is a colonial possession that in ancient times furnished a good part of the grain for the Roman Empire. Climatic conditions are as favorable today as then. But for centuries the desert has been driving its forces seaward unchecked. The result is that a narrow strip of tillable soil on the shore of the Great Sea is all that remains. With proper irrigation the desert could again be pushed back many miles into the interior, attractive homesteads opened to a million Italians and the Peninsula relieved of its bread shortage.

**Economic Pressure Strong**  
The pressure in Italy is always the economic pressure, limited territory, scarcity of natural resources, large and steadily increasing population. Italy entered the war with the understanding that, if victory came to the Allies, the Adriatic would become practically an Italian sea and important concessions would be granted to her in Asia Minor. I am not dealing here with the right or wrong of the proposition but sketching the

background for an intelligent understanding of the present mind of the Italian. The armistice concluded and the victory treaty signed, Italy found herself with little or no material compensation, even on paper. Belgium, France and England were the privileged creditors. This in the face of the fact that Italian neutrality had saved France in the fall of 1918, Italian intervention had engaged the Austrian forces after the Russian withdrawal and Italian arms had ushered in the beginning of the end of the war at Vittorio Veneto.

The smart was intensified when England and France forsook her in her Adriatic contentions. America was also against her at this point but America had not been a party to the original understanding. The resentment was still further strengthened by the behavior of England and France in dealing with Near East questions, apparently unmindful of what they had said to her when they were bidding for her armed support in their day of distress. They grabbed what they could for themselves. England backed Greece in Asia Minor, France encouraged Yugoslavia in her ambitious Balkan leadership. Austria had gone but Italy's war-time friends were aiding in the formation of another great power to menace her in the Adriatic and block any considerable commercial development in those countries adjacent to her on the east.

**Italy Ignored**  
Italy has long been dreaming of favorable commercial relations with Russia. But Russian questions, Turkish questions, Balkan questions were all being handled by France and England, as though Italy did not exist. It hurt her to the core. It did more than this, it roused a resentment that found official expression recently at Lausanne when Signor Mussolini sent word to Lord Curzon and Poincaré that if they wanted to talk with him, they could come where he was. To an outsider, this seemed childish, but it was the fierce outburst of a great people whose national pride had long been outraged.

The closing of the world's gates to her emigrants is a most serious embarrassment to Italy. It has aggravated all her social ills. Before the war her surplus population was welcome in Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Turkey, North and South America. Suddenly these doors swung shut against her. Canada, South America and Australia are taking a moderate number now, the other countries can accommodate next to none.

**Socialists Opposed War**  
The left wing of the Socialist Party, which was the stronger wing, opposed Italy's entrance into the war. It was on this issue that Signor Mussolini, editor of the Socialist journal in Milan, Avanti!, broke with his Socialist comrades. During the war the Socialist members of Parliament, with few exceptions, followed obstructionist tactics. After the armistice, they signed they started revolts from north to south. Strikes became frequent in the industrial centers, on the railroads and trams, in the Government offices. The agricultural laborers were mobilized against the landowners. Fields were left uncultivated, fruits ungathered. For many months busi-

ness all over the country was almost at a standstill.

In the winter and summer of 1920 the movement took a violent turn. Properties were destroyed, public and private conveyances were held up and the occupants maltreated. It was gravely perilous for automobilists to drive along the highways, especially in the vicinity of Turin, Milan and Bologna. Several machines were destroyed by mobs and the owners murdered. The radicals marched against town halls, drove out the officials and took charge of the local governments, at the same time pulling down the national tricolor and running up the red flag. Where opposition was met, they did not hesitate to open fire. Arcaded, historic Bologna was the scene of one of the bloodiest of these encounters. The glorious Piazza of San Marco, Venice, was also the scene of one of these fratricidal battles. This reign of violence culminated in the summer of 1920, when the Communists seized the factories.

The answer to all the long string of national disappointments and humiliations and internal disorders is—Bento Mussolini. The majority of Italians were disgusted with a Parliament that lamentably failed to uphold the nation's dignity abroad and maintain respect for law and order at home. They have enthusiastically accepted Mussolini, not because the spirit of representative government is dead but because their national spirit is so much alive that they are willing to submit themselves temporarily even to a dictator, if it may save to them the destiny charted by Mazzini and Garibaldi.

Signor Mussolini is on the throne. Today Italy is with him. Some of the wise old patriots are hoping he will work with his window open toward the great equestrian statue of Garibaldi on the Janiculum Hill. There the immortal Liberator sits astride his colossal charger, watching over Rome, his head turned to the north, his eyes fixed on the Vatican.

Signor Mussolini faces several very perplexing questions. The most difficult and probably the most perilous for him is that of the Leonine City.

## RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE FACE EXPULSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Owing to an arrangement reached by Dr. Nansen, the League's High Commissioner for Refugees, in concert with the Bulgarian Government, 5000 Russian refugees in Constantinople are being transferred to Bulgaria. These refugees are entirely without money. Fifteen thousand Russians who are self-supporting, having started business of some sort, still remain in the city. But in accordance with an agreement between the Angoran Government and the Soviets all the Russian refugees are to be evacuated before the Kemalists occupation of Constantinople.

Dr. Nansen points out that it will be almost impossible for so many Russians to obtain permission to settle in any other country, and their case is especially hard because they have established themselves in Constantinople.

He is negotiating with Yugoslavia in the hopes that 5000 will be allowed to go to that country. But even in the case of an affirmative reply, he has no funds with which to transport them. Therefore if the Angoran Government insists on expelling them from Constantinople their situation will be desperate.

## MOVE TO ORGANIZE CASTLE GARDENERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—"The Castle Gardeners," an organization of men who entered America through Castle Garden when that historic spot was New York City's immigration station, is about to be formed, according to James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Davis, who entered this country by the Castle Garden route, said there are many men prominent in public, commercial, and industrial life who are eligible for membership in the new society.

## BOLSHEVIKI TURN PIRATES

BURGAS, Bulgaria, Dec. 25.—Pirates, whom it is suspected are Bolshevik sailors, are molesting trade outside this port. Bulgarian destroyers have gone in pursuit.

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## RUMANIA RECEIVES GLOWING TRIBUTE

Dr. C. U. Clark Speaks of Country's Broadmindedness—Tolerance to Minorities

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The tolerance and enlightened reasonableness of the Rumanian Government toward the Hungarians, Germans and other minority races in its newly acquired territories, especially in Transylvania, was detailed before the American Geographical Society here, by Dr. Charles Upton Clark, former director of the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy at Rome, and professor of classical languages at Yale University. Dr. Clark, who is the author of "Greater Rumania," and who returned from a long trip of personal investigation in Rumania during the present year, laid special emphasis on the side of Rumania's broad-mindedness shown in the present school systems.

"Hungary showed her mode of tolerance before the war," said Dr. Clark, "by providing in Transylvania one higher school for every 25,000 Hungarians to one for every 500,000 Rumanians. She put students in jail for using the Rumanian language and for refusing to refer to the Rumanians as 'warlocks,' an invidious name in general use like our 'twos' or 'buses.' The Rumanians have turned round and not only permitted the Hungarian language with the utmost freedom, but have retained the old textbooks, with their glorification of the old Hungarian heroes and their worship of Kossuth and the martyrs of '48. They have gone further with the South Germans, or Swabians, who are so numerous in the Banat; in Tennessee, where the Germans had no higher schools save those under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rumanian Government has actually founded a German school, where Rumanian occupies no more prominent place on the curriculum than French."

The lecturer admitted that there was still a great deal of friction between the races in Rumania, and that one of the serious problems of the Nation was the prevalence of bribery and corruption, due in large measure to the depreciation of the currency and the existence of many thousands of people earning wages or receiving incomes amounting to barely one-half of the minimum cost of living. The Germans and Hungarians, he stated, had also crippled the country by practically demolishing Rumania's railway system, from which she was only beginning to recover during the past year.

"Considering the intensity of suppression under the old regime," he said, "Rumania's present tolerance is simply astounding. It is true that the Rumanian Government has appropriated all the landed estates and church lands above a unit of 250 acres, but the Rumanians and the Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic churches have been treated exactly as severely as have the German Lutherans and the German and Hungarian Roman Catholics. And whether it be good or bad economics, the country as a whole has welcomed the opportunity for peasant proprietorship secured by the breaking up of these large estates."

## NEW DIAMOND FIELD FOUND

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guiana, Dec. 28.—Diamonds have been discovered at Brownsweag about 80 miles from this city, according to the members of a local syndicate whose prospectors have just brought in seven stones after a search of only a few weeks. The place is easily reached by rail from Paramaribo and a rush of diamond seekers is expected.

**ITALIANS FLOCK TO ARGENTINA**  
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28.—The stream of Italian immigration that once flowed to the United States and quitted by the American immigration law, has apparently changed its course to Argentina. Three steamers carrying 5000 immigrants from Italy arrived here recently. The decline in immigration is booked ahead at Genoa for some time.

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## FASCISM SPREADS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Movement, Being Studied by Turks, Is Making Progress in Hungary and Czechoslovakia

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—Fascism is spreading eastward. It is noteworthy that the new movement is being closely studied by the Turks. A Russian youth here organized the Fascist nucleus and sent broadcast numerous appeals. The Italian colony here has a Fascist society. A similar organization has just been formed at Sofia, which the Government there feels may find imitators among the opposition parties. Fascism has made swift progress in Hungary. Irregular meetings are being held throughout the country as a protest against the tutelage of the Little Entente. Fascism in Czechoslovakia is making inroads in the ranks of the Nationalist Party, which has issued a warning to its members. Moscow, which at first professed to be flattered by the Fascist abandonment of constitutional methods, is now rushing funds to Italy to prop up the Communists. Mr. Vorovsky, the Soviet representative at Rome, has been discharged for underestimating Fascism in his reports to Georgi Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister.

## DR. PENNIMAN CHOSEN IN GEN. WOOD'S PLACE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Dr. Josiah H. Penniman yesterday was elected provost, or the "educational or academic head," of the University of Pennsylvania. He had been acting provost since the resignation of Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, about three years ago.

At the same time the board of trustees created an "executive administrative" office to be known as the "president of the university," and ordered a revision of the statutes in accordance therewith. Selection of a president was referred to a special committee of five trustees, who were instructed to confer with the sub-committee of the committee of 100 of the general alumni society and report as soon as possible.

This action was taken because of the recent resignation of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood as "head" of the university.

## SOVIET ECONOMIES

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Soviet Government has plans for the dismissal of 412,000 employees in the carrying out of its economy program.

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## PHYSICISTS PROVE ELECTRIC AND HEAT WAVES ARE SIMILAR

(Continued from Page 1)

at the Massachusetts State House today a summary of the economic aspects of the timber situation which affects every citizen of the United States who purchases a foot of lumber or the product of any wood-using industry.

The session today was held in cooperation with the Society of American Foresters and the section of Social and Economic Sciences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Henry S. Graves, dean of the Yale School of Forestry and former United States Forester, presided.

Phillip P. Wells, president of the Connecticut Forestry Association, opened the session with a discussion of the relation between forests and water power. He urged the development of a national policy controlling the practice of maintaining forests covers on the watersheds of streams used for water power.

### Federal Water Power Act

In the course of his talk, Mr. Wells described the terms of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920, which, he said, has the approval of conservationists, water power interests, and the electrical world in general. He pointed out that the act provides for rental of sites to cover costs of administration, checks excessive profits, limits terms of license, and provides for regulation of rates and service rendered.

The fight with respect to this act is not over, Mr. Wells declared, however. A suit brought by the State of New York, Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals plan, and several administrative acts show that the law is not observed or understood. Mr. Wells discussed the Ford proposal, asserting that Mr. Ford seeks to have the Government stand the expense and lease to him a plant which will develop 600,000 horsepower, 500,000 of which he will get with "no strings at all."

Transportation, Colonel Greeley declared in his address, dominates the situation in the United States' timber supply. At the time of the Civil War the lumber industry was local, timber was not carried more than an average of 100 miles and between \$1 and \$2 covered the freight. Today there are 28 wood importing states and the great plains or the Panama Canal separate four-fifths of the people and nine-tenths of the wood-using industries from their timber.

### Transportation Charges

For the large proportion of lumber today, Colonel Greeley said, the people are paying more for freight than the product is worth at the sawmill, and they are paying more for freight than they formally paid for the product delivered. But, he added, the amount of standing timber is less important than its availability and there are large quantities in the west which will not be active in supply because of their inaccessibility.

The problem of transportation cost, the speaker declared, merges into the question of imminent world competition. Oriental competition in softwoods is becoming a question of serious nature in point of volume and political controversy. British, Japanese and Norwegian capital has asked the Government of the United States the possibilities of investment in paper mills in Alaska and the point where the United States must go into the markets of the world for lumber is approaching.

When our western forests are depleted, Colonel Greeley said, the United States must penetrate into the field of world-wide competition and higher levels of cost and transportation will be established by competition. The solution is, of course, a constructive program of reforestation and forest protection, a policy which will recognize the importance and significance of wood prices to every citizen.

### Importance of Research

The importance of effective and constructive research in the fields of forestry and other natural resources was emphasized by Prof. Richard T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass. He pointed out that American standards of living have advanced with a growing consumption of natural resources. Some of these resources are being used to a point where new sources must be sought, but resources like water and wood can be replaced or maintained.

In the field of forestry, Professor Fisher said, depletion has resulted from a tradition of abundant forest resources and progressed to a point where prices have soared. It is now necessary to know how to maintain existing forests and replace those that are gone. Larger and better organization of agencies equipped to conduct research in this field are needed; technical and biological phases of the problem must be studied; the economic aspects of the question must be more widely known. The country is now asking the profession of forestry to come to its aid, Professor Fisher declared, adding:

"To meet this challenge we must

have still stronger support from the public, from the wood-using industries, and from the universities. The Federal Forest Service must be enabled to enlarge its experiment station work to cover every district in the country. The states must be able to develop local work of their own, and the schools of forestry should have demonstration forests where research can be carried on without danger of interruption by outside influence. There should be more co-operation between forestry schools and lumber companies, many of whom are ready and willing to offer land and support for experimental purposes.

"The opportunity and the scope of needed work is enormous. We are entering a period in which human welfare will depend more and more upon

most effective instruments to contribute to this end.

It will be the presence of the public forest managed on the basis of sustained yield that will attract local industries seeking permanent supplies of raw material. The fact of such conservative management will encourage other owners to follow the same method, and even to arrange co-operative sales. We cannot render unproductive great areas of land and wipe out the principal natural resource without serious consequence to local development.

The existence of \$1,000,000 acres of wasted forest land in the country means a great loss in taxable resources; it means loss of wealth because the land is idle; it means loss of products that might be of service to the people; but the greatest consequence is in the effect on the develop-



Dr. Edwin E. Slosson

Editor of Science Service. He urges the immediate investigation of available power possibilities.

applied science. The science which is necessary to apply to forests is largely to be developed and from now on the most important single factor in the progress of forestry will be the development of sound and effective research."

### Forestry Policy Outlined

William A. L. Bazeley, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, outlined a policy to be followed by a state in the matter of forestry. He pointed out that the work must be done by a stable institution, hence a constituted governmental agency, whether it be the National Government, the state or a community, is the logical medium. The practice of forestry by a private individual is more apt to be inspired by altruistic motives, he said.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Graves took up the question of the relation between forestry and rural development. There are three problems of forestry related directly to agriculture, he said—the supply of material at reasonable prices for building and other farm uses, the protection of sources of water in sections where irrigation is required, and the productive uses of land not needed for field or pasture.

Continuing he declared: "The forest problem of New England is not merely whether the people and industries will be able to secure lumber for their needs. It is how to make 60 per cent or more of the land of service in building up the forest, the protection of sources of water in sections where irrigation is required, and the productive uses of land not needed for field or pasture."

While conditions of farming and farm organization have been improved during the last quarter century, we find that abandonment of farms in New England is still going on. In New England and New York there are today more than 11,000,000 acres of improved farm land less than 40 years ago. At the same time there has been a decline in the number of small wood-using industries.

### Must Be Supplemented

An important economic principle underlies this process. Where only a portion of the land is tillable or suited to improved pasture, and the areas of good land are not extensive, a permanent agriculture is not possible unless supplemented by some other natural resources. Usually it is the forest and the forest industries that make possible a settlement on these lands. If the forest development is temporary, the agriculture is temporary or is carried on under great difficulties. Forestry alone may not accomplish the re-establishment of homes on the abandoned lands but it will be one of the

ment of the farm land and in holding back the building of prosperous homes and communities.

### Light and Heat Waves Found to Be of Same Character

In a paper presented to the American Physical Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today, in connection with the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, director of physics at the Nela Research Laboratory at Cleveland and formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from March to November, 1921, the speaker announced that physicists had finally succeeded in bridging the gap between the electric wave and heat waves spectra by obtaining electric waves as short as the longest heat waves, and by detecting heat waves with electric wave receivers.

Dr. J. D. Tear, assistant physicist at the Nela Laboratories, who assisted Dr. Nichols, announced in a paper presented to the American Physical Society that by the aid of newly designed and more sensitive instruments and improved methods of experimentation they have succeeded in generating, receiving, and measuring electric waves half a millimeter, or one-fiftieth of an inch, in length.

"For comparison the ordinary radio transmission is by electric waves of the order of half a mile long," said Dr. Nichols. "Rubens and Von Baeyer, in 1911, obtained heat waves one-third of a millimeter long from a quartz mercury arc. The shortest electric waves just obtained are, therefore, of about the same length as the longest waves sent out by hot bodies."

As the latest proof of the identical character of light, heat, and electric waves, Dr. Nichols and Dr. Tear have succeeded in using two different types of electric wave receivers to detect and remeasure Rubens' and Von Baeyer's long heat waves. As a by-product of the investigation,

the long wave emission from the quartz mercury arc has been found partially polarized, a fact which throws new light on the activity of the ions which emit this long wave radiation. Dr. Nichols and Dr. Tear have also found that the radiation may be isolated from the complex total emission of the mercury and by simply shifting it through two thicknesses of black paper, thus avoiding the elaborate focal isolation method and apparatus previously thought necessary to accomplish this separation.

### Airplane Spraying Proves Success for Orchardists

"Orchard dusting by airplane—which has been carried out with spectacular success during the past year—is one of the most significant developments in the field of entomology," according to Dr. J. G. Sanders of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. His paper, "Whether is Entomology?" after reviewing the ignorance of the general public on entomological subjects—especially in regard to the prevention and destruction of plant pests—gave a general outline of the constructive progress of the last year in this field. Entomology is to win its place in the economic sun and the practical results of orchard dusting is but one of many indications of that fact, although the possibilities of this method in assuring freedom from pests is limitless.

"Not only is entomology opening a new field of interest in nature study, it is making it possible to broadcast knowledge of as practical character as the weather bureau's predictions of fair or stormy weather. In Pennsylvania, for instance, practical entomology is being introduced in the schools and the results of such instructions—in the conservation of crops and plant life in general—is a very material aid in lowering the taxation burden which results from plant pests."

"One of the most interesting of recent developments in entomology," said Dr. Sanders, "is found in the remarkable results obtained in heat control in storage warehouses. It is already apparent that cold storage warehouses are no longer most desirable for household goods, woolens, furs, carpets, grains, grain products, tobacco, lumber, and dry merchandise. Heat control, with vacuum cleansing, is serving much more efficiently in the experiments already conducted than the present cold storage system."

"There has been but little interest in entomology by the general public up to the last few years, and less real knowledge of its developments," concluded Dr. Sanders. "We are now, however, at the beginning of a new day which promises to enlist more entomologist enthusiasts, spread the knowledge which entomology has at its disposal and bring about, not only a fuller understanding of the animal world about us, but a more intelligent use of that world for human progress."

### Nature-Study Proves Helpful to Children

The program of the meeting of the American Nature-Study Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today showed much of practical value being accomplished by nature students

and teachers in schools and in the various organizations for boys and girls in the United States.

Mr. E. Laurence Palmer, Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University, and editor of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet, gave examples of some of his experiments with a Boy Scout group in his endeavor to teach them about nature. He said that boys want to be treated like grown men, although they still prefer to act like youngsters, and that they feel that stuffy classroom lectures on natural science are boring and dry. Therefore, in his attempt to teach natural science, he preferred to give them the information first hand by trips in the field, or through the medium of plays, chaffs, and games. To get some practical experience along this line, Mr. Palmer took charge of a Boy Scout group in Ithaca, N. Y., and correlated the excellent theories of the Scout movement with the facts of natural science.

Following the longer papers on the subject, two professional musicians and an artist told what they expected nature study to do for their children. In this connection, the Rev. Manley Townsend, president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Medfield, Mass., said:

"The supreme thing that I expect of nature study is that it shall enrich the life of my child, as it has enriched my own life. I want my child to know and be on familiar terms with this wonderful world in which she lives. It will do for her what mathematics, grammar and spelling, important as these are, cannot do. It is quite as important that she should know and enjoy the song of the Baltimore Oriole and the hermit thrush; the beauty and grace of the royal and cinnamon terns, of the fringed gentian and bloodroot, of the mourning-cloak butterfly and cecropia moth, and hundreds of other delightful living things about her, as that she should be able to dig out Greek and Latin roots, know where Mozambique is located, or be able to demonstrate that the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides."

Personally, I feel that it is more important for my child to know about the living things in the world, and the laws that govern their lives, than that she be learned in the lore of the philosophers. Not that they are not important. I want my child to have a broad culture in the wisdom of the scholars and sages.

I want her to tap every well-spring of knowledge that can enrich her life. But I maintain that if she is ignorant of the learning to be obtained from the ever-open pages of the book of nature, she is ignorant of a large part of the most valuable knowledge, and that no profundity of erudition can make up for this serious lack.

### Women Urged to Join Efforts

The need for women engaged in graduate scientific research in universities to unite for mutual study and intercourse was emphasized by Miss Anna Comstock, professor emerita

of nature study at Cornell University, pioneer among women in nature work and extension work for children, at the annual luncheon of Sigma Delta Epsilon, at the Essex Hotel this afternoon. Sigma Delta Epsilon is a society organized last year by Miss Comstock at Cornell, to carry out the aims which, she declares, are of great service to women graduate students.

"At present," said the speaker, "many women studying in our larger colleges are isolated from the rest of the students and from other research workers by the intensity of their work and narrow confines of their own field. Sigma Delta Epsilon will serve as a common meeting ground for the interchange of ideas, and for social pleasures."

The fraternity already has 105 members, the speaker said.

### Meteorites Discussed

Meteorites and other shooting stars may not be so intensely cold before they reach the earth's atmosphere as has usually been supposed, but are probably only about as cold as "good cold" ice-water," was indicated by Arthur Taber Jones of Smith College, at a joint session of the Physical Society and the Astronomical Society. It has usually been supposed that meteorites are intensely cold until they reach the air; that their temperature is, in fact, not much above the "absolute zero" which is about 460 degrees below zero on our common Fahrenheit thermometer.

When these meteorites reach the atmosphere of the earth they are no farther from the sun than the earth is, explained Professor Jones. The earth receives a good deal of heat from the sun. He presented the results of his recent study of "the temperature of a black sphere which is exposed to radiation from one direction," leading to the conclusion that when a meteorite reaches the earth's atmosphere it is really much warmer than has been supposed.

### Industry Aids Geology

Speaking on geology's debt to the mineral industry, Dr. Willet G. Miller, Government geologist of Ontario, in

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larger study of motion pictures in education. Groups of children were shown, several times in succession, a film comprising examples of good and poor position in the various aspects of handwriting. The improvement of these children, as measured by means of a new score card for grading position, was much greater than that of other groups, comparable in age, training, and ability, who did not see the designated film. In the same section Prof. Willis L. Uhl of the University of Wisconsin said that the recent attacks upon the content of courses in reading and literature for elementary and high schools make it advisable to examine the standards by which this content has been selected, and to set up new standards if the old are inadequate.

### Hawaii Resists Modernism

The importance of Hawaii as a strategic starting point for detailed study of the native history of the Pacific Islands was emphasized by K. P. Emory, assistant ethnologist in the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, when he described before the American Anthropological Association his six months' survey of the island of Lanai. In the Hawaiian field, he said, a hand may still be stretched into the past, for, thanks to its large area and large surviving native population, it has resisted the onslaught of modern ideas more effectively than smaller island groups.

Mark H. Liddell, professor of English at Purdue University, before the same association, proposed that the sciences of anthropology and linguistics should be brought into closer touch, by following out to their legitimate conclusions some of the results of recent investigations in the field of acoustic physics, which, he indicated, have made it possible to learn what are the fundamental qualities of speech sound which condition all language.

### Loomis Telescope Described

Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale observatory, described the Loomis coelostat telescope, which is now being successfully employed in determining the light curves of faint variable stars, in a paper read at a joint session of the Physical Society and Astronomical Society.

This telescope, explained Dr. Schlesinger, consists of a 15-inch objective and a 10-inch objective, both of 50 feet focal length, mounted in the same tube pointed downward toward the south pole of the heavens. Any configuration in the sky is "fed" into the telescopes by means of a plane mirror, 30 inches in diameter, at the lower end of the tube. The observing room is at the top of a massive tower, 60 feet high.

### SIMPLICITY URGED IN RESEARCH WORK

Mrs. Mary Austin, Author, Urges "Humanizing" Knowledge

Natural science for the unscientific is one of the many interests of Mrs. Mary Austin, author, who arrived in Boston last night to deliver an address today at a symposium on "Humanizing Knowledge" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Natural science complains that its reports are distorted by the press," Mrs. Austin said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but that is only because the paper is closer to man than the scientist is, and tries to relate this science to man. Regrettable as much of the journalistic handling of research is, it at least goes further toward breaking up the patterns of average thinking and preparing the mind by wonder for acceptance, than did the old Chautauqua method of reliving the ancient pockets of the thought with scraps of newer fact."

"It is not enough for scientific writing to get into print. What is required more than everything else is that it be humanized. Science must study ways of getting in touch with the average person. Otherwise we shall have an aristocracy of natural science unrelated to the common man."

Author of numerous books, "A Woman of Genius," "26 Jayne Street," "The Ford," "Lost Borders," "The Flock," "The Land of Little Rain," Miss Austin has just completed a book on rhythm which embodies 20 years of research among the beginners of poetry among American Indians.

She began the community theater movement and has written several plays, the most notable being "The Arrowmaker," the first free verse play performed on the New York stage. She is known as a translator of American Indian poetry. She was the American lecturer for the Fabian Society Summer School in England in 1921. Last summer she lectured at the summer school of the University of California on "American Literature as the Expression of American Experience."

## RESEARCH TRAINING URGED AS BENEFICIAL TO WOMEN

Fundamentals for All, Specialization for Few, Is Advocated—Mrs. R. P. Bigelow Is Hostess

Mrs. R. P. Bigelow, wife of Professor Bigelow of the Department of Biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was hostess to the visiting members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the Emily Rogers Room of Technology yesterday. Assisted by Mrs. Manton Copeland, wife of Professor Copeland of the department of zoology at Bowdoin College, she entertained a brilliant gathering of men and women who have made names for themselves in the field of research. The room will be open tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. Samuel C. Prescott in charge and on Friday afternoon with Mrs. James F. Norris in charge.

Among the guests yesterday were Prof. Caroline E. Furness, head of

Thompson, an eminent physicist. Under him she studied the luminescence of fluorite crystals, or the production of light in these crystals without heat. Both natural scientists and the general public are looking forward to the time when these laboratory tellers will discover a "cold" light. Dr. Wik read a paper before the American Physical Society yesterday on the effect of pressure upon optical absorption.

Jan Oort, assistant research worker in the observatory at Yale, is from Holland. He says that Dutch women have not advanced along the lines of science as have the women of America. They have neither their opportunity nor their interest. It is the custom among them to marry and marriage interferes with successful scientific careers, he says.

### Rudimental Training for All

All women ought to have some scientific training, declared Miss S. Louis McDowell, professor of physics at Wellesley College, talking to a group of visitors. For most women this would consist of rudiments of fundamental studies. Only a few should specialize, but today there is an opportunity for these few that never before existed. Research makes far more of an appeal to women than is generally supposed, she says. If properly presented to them they like it. They like it when they can make contact with it and their own experience.

Miss McDowell introduced into Vassar the first course in electro magnetism waves as applied to radio communication ever given in a woman's college. Sixteen students are registered in the course for the next semester when they will experiment with actual circuits. For the most part, Miss McDowell says, women are more interested in natural science than they are in the application of it, but they are interested in the applications also, and upon leaving college are taking up their work with companies engaged in such scientific activities.

Miss Mildred Allen, a graduate of Vassar, is now teaching at Wellesley under Miss McDowell. She read a paper at a meeting of the American Physical Society yesterday morning on the thermal emissivity of water, or heat radiation from water surfaces, which is important in meteorological investigations.

### QUALITY CAMPAIGN SOUGHT BY WOMEN

Graduate Group Outlines Plans for New Chapters

The organization and aims of the Sigma Delta Epsilon Graduate Women's Scientific Fraternity were discussed in detail at the meeting of the society on Wednesday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The desire to organize chapters of this organization more extensively throughout the United States was expressed by many of the members present. But it was emphasized that the fraternity should continue to extend solidly by building its membership of women who were most progressive in their thought and actively engaged in work conducive to real growth of science, women who held fine records in what they have accomplished for science.

At the same time, it was decided, this desire on the part of the present members to have quality instead of quantity in their chapters will not keep out from the organization any worthy women who are not at the present time actively engaged in scientific research or teaching. It was voted to take into the society women who had at some time studied or worked along scientific lines to at least the same extent as the original members of the organization.

Suggestions were made that other chapters be formed at the more prominent universities in the United States, in Washington, D. C., among the

women of the Department of Agriculture, many of whom are noted scientists, and at Simmons College in Boston, where there is at present a movement on foot to form a chapter among the women scientists there and among those in the Boston schools and associations and this vicinity.

One of the chief aims of the organization, particularly among the members of the Beta chapter at the University of Wisconsin, is to draw all women interested in science together to talk over and discuss the various accomplishments in science, endeavoring to keep this field as broad as possible by taking up all the various branches of science. There is an annual meeting open to women guests, who may be graduates of any university and be interested in any subject, not necessarily one connected with science; this meeting is intended to stimulate interest among all educated women in the scientific work being done, and to let them know what is being accomplished in its many branches.

Also, once each year, the western chapter meets with the Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity, the men's organization in the interests of science in general corresponding to the Sigma Delta Epsilon Fraternity. At this meeting there are papers by the men, as well as by the women, and views are exchanged between the members of the two societies, so that they both may keep in touch with the work being done in their organizations and in the sciences as well, and that there may be opportunities for all the members to gain broader and sounder views of their subjects.

### HARVARD INCREASES RECORDS OF THE WAR

The Harvard University Library has made effective progress in accumulating data of the World War which will enable the historian of the future to determine the exact disposition of the opposing military forces at all times throughout the period of active fighting. Detailed maps and airplane photographs form an important part of the collection.

An official of the library, explaining the collection recently, pointed out that the fighting in France was in a region of which the French Government had prepared detailed maps, showing houses, woods, fields, brooks, contours and every other feature. "We have a complete set of the official proclamations issued by the German Government from June, 1914, to the armistice," he said, "and are now acquiring the German confidential review of the foreign press. In getting material from Germany, we have been greatly aided by Ellis L. Dresel, former American commissioner at Berlin, who is a Harvard graduate."

### GRANGE LEADER'S STATEMENT DENIED

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 28.—Replies have been made by textile leaders to the statement of Herbert N. Sawyer, master of the State Grange, that a 48-hour law would stagnate New Hampshire industries. In the reply given out last night, the unions uphold the working week of 48 hours, deny that such a move will drive industries from the State and deplore the statement the farmers' production would be limited, asserting that "the farmer and laborer should get together to combat the money interests who are seeking to exploit both farmer and laborer."

### ARRUCKLE FILMS OPPOSED

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Milton P. Higgins in her official capacity of National President of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, yesterday joined in protest against the return to the screen of Roscoe Arbuckle. She telegraphed Will H. Hays her protest and also telegraphed presidents of 42 state organizations to have the members put their protest in letters to the motion picture head.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ANATOLIA IS FORECAST

Speaker at Yale Historical Conference Predicts Great Discoveries in Turkish Territory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—A joint meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Historical Association, this morning, opened the second day's session of the 10 historical organizations which are holding their annual meetings at Yale University. Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, presided and the speaker was William Hepburn Buckler of Baltimore and London, who discussed "The Situation in the Near East." Besides varied experience in the Near East, Mr. Buckler was attached to the American commission at Paris when the Versailles Treaty was made.

Mr. Buckler said he was hopeful that a new treaty with Turkey would give ample opportunity for archaeological excavations and research, particularly in Anatolia. The Department of State, he said, is doing its best to promote such studies in Turkey where, the speaker said, Americans are popular. He urged that attention be concentrated upon Anatolia and its new capital, Angora, for three reasons, "because the building of a great new capital affects ancient sites and buildings materials; because so little has ever been done in Anatolia in the way of excavation, and because Americans can afford the money needed to enrich the world with priceless historical and archaeological data."

The speaker said that the Anatolian monuments and documents range through a period of 5000 years, from the Cuneiform tablets of South Cappadocia of the third millennium, B. C., to the architecture and inscription of the Seljuk Turks of the fifteenth century; that the subjects covered include law, politics, economics, education, language, religion, philosophy, literature and art; and that all these materials are of interest and value to Americans, since the Anatolian lands have lain on what has always been a main highway of history over which civilization has come to Europe and so to America. He estimated that there are 300 "virgin" sites of towns deserving excavation.

The relationship between the United States and the rest of the world in a historical sense was discussed last night by Prof. Charles Homer Haskins of Harvard University who as president delivered the first formal address of the session. He spoke on "European History and American Scholarship."

Professor Haskins, speaking of the world as a historical unit, said in part:

"It is the historian's business to tie up Europe and America. He is bound to see the United States as a part of a whole. Europe, America, and Asia are one in history."

Discussing the question of wars, Professor Haskins said: "Great Euro-

pean wars have always been American wars."

Professor Haskins praised the work of the American historical foundation in developing high scholarship among American historians and expressed himself in favor of the many traveling scholarships by which the "vision and understanding" of historians might be broadened.

In an earlier session Mrs. George M. Minor of Waterford, Conn., president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke on the preservation of American standards and ideals.

### MONEY RECEIVED BY MAXIM GORKI

Professor H. W. L. Dana of Cambridge has just received from Maxim Gorki acknowledgment of the receipt of \$1000 sent by Prof. Dana, treasurer, from the members of the Gorki Fund of Massachusetts, for the relief of Russian natural scientists. The Gorki Fund now consists of 60 persons, who have been pressing a campaign for the contribution of funds by natural scientists of the United States for the relief of their brethren in the same cause in Russia.

### COAL SHORTAGE CLOSES SCHOOLS

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 28.—The public schools of this city will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1923, the Christmas recess being extended because of coal shortage. Charles V. Carroll, superintendent of schools, has been informed by the state fuel administrator that it will be impossible to furnish the schools with their regular supply. Hours of sessions also will be changed in order to conserve fuel.

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## PUBLICITY WANTED IN EDISON CASE

Councilman Sees No Benefit From Investigation

That he wants full publicity to be given the efforts of the city of Boston before the Public Utilities Commission at the State House, to compel a reduction in the charges of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and also a statement telling the people just why the case is so long delayed, James A. Watson, member of the Boston City Council, declares is the reason he introduced an order in the council yesterday directing Arthur D. Hill and Grenville A. MacFarland, special attorneys for the city, to appear before the council next Thursday.

Councilman Watson says that he does not intend to reflect upon the diligence of the two attorneys. Mr. Hill was corporation counsel under Mayor Peters when the light charge hearings were begun in June of 1921 before the Public Utilities Commission, and \$120,000 has been expended so far in hearings that Mr. Watson says have produced no real beneficial result.

Councilman Watson said in the Council yesterday that the people were paying the bills and that they had a right to know what had been done and what progress is being made.

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## LARGER LEGACY TAXES PROPOSED

### New Hampshire's Incoming Democratic Administration Considering New Revenue

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28 (Special).—New Hampshire's incoming Democratic Administration is giving some consideration to an increase in the inheritance and legacy taxes as a means of increasing the State's revenue. The last Legislature, in 1921, doubled the income from this source by applying the taxes to direct inheritances in addition to the collateral inheritances which had alone been taxed prior to that time.

Under this new law, the income to the State has in the year now closing passed the half-million mark. The proposition now under consideration is to increase the rates at which these taxes are assessed, and this would result in an increase in the revenue to a much higher figure. The net income to the State in recent years has been:

1917	\$101,499
1918	133,802
1919	180,744
1920	204,389
1921	251,212
1922	509,547

It will be observed that the income is over five times as much as it was six years ago. This is attributed to the fact that both direct and collateral inheritances are now taxed and the attorney-general, who is charged with the assessment and collection of the tax, has put into effect a ruling that charitable bequests, which are exempted under the law, are applied only to charities within the State.

#### One to Five Per Cent

The present rate of tax ranges from 1 to 5 per cent depending on the size of the estate and the relation of the beneficiary to the donor. Exemptions are provided for small estates, under \$10,000 and for immediate relatives, such as wives, husbands and minor children.

While the maximum rate is 5 per cent, the average rate paid by all beneficiaries who pay a tax is only 2 per cent of what they receive. This is due to the fact that a large number of bequests are to immediate relatives and are assessed at the minimum rate of 1 per cent.

A proposition has been advanced to raise the exemption up to about \$25,000 and then assess bequests of \$25,000 or over at a tax of 10 per cent. This would yield a large return from large inheritances and would be no burden on anyone, it is claimed. The idea is also favored by members-elect of the Legislature who believe that large inheritance taxes are a good thing, aside from the matter of state revenue that is involved. They claim that such taxes will in the long run operate to redistribute the wealth of the community and prevent its consolidation in the hands of a limited number of families.

#### Proper Place to Start

"If we are to reform our tax system," said a prominent Democratic

leader, "so that taxes will be levied on a basis of ability to pay, as many economists maintain should be done, the proper place to start is with the inheritance taxes. A man about to receive an inheritance is always able to pay the tax because he can pay it out of money that he is about to receive but never had in his possession. No matter how high the rate of the tax, he is always able to pay it."

Some fear is entertained that an increase in these taxes will lead to a test of the constitutionality of the law. Under the State Constitution taxes are supposed to be proportional, and there is some question whether the present graduated tax is constitutional. Efforts to make a constitutional amendment to authorize a graduated tax have been rejected by popular vote following the Constitutional Conventions of 1912 and 1920.

### SCHOONER BOWDOIN TO BE ALTERED FOR ARCTIC EXPEDITION

FREEMONT, Me., Dec. 28.—Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, who interrupted his lecture tour to spend Christmas at his home here, went to Boothbay Harbor today to make arrangements for important alterations in the schooner Bowdoin, in which he made his Baffin Land expedition, returning in September.

The cabin will be entirely reconstructed by the builders, Hodgdon Brothers of East Boothbay, at whose yard the Bowdoin is laid up for the winter, so as to give additional room and make the explorer and his companion more comfortable during the long months in winter quarters next year when they return to the north. Minor changes and necessary repairs also will be made in the craft.

Plans for the next trip are indefinite, but Professor MacMillan said one thing is certain—the party will take its departure from Wiscasset, which was the start and finish of the last expedition. He has several plans in mind, but it will be some weeks before he will be ready to make a definite announcement.

### ALEPPO TEMPLE ELECTS POTENTATE

Walter Woodbury Morrison of Wintrop was re-elected and installed as Potentate of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the winter meeting in Mechanics Building yesterday.

Preceding the election of officers by the members of Aleppo Temple, the degree was conferred upon a class of 175 initiates. Since Noble Morrison became Potentate of Aleppo Temple in 1914, more than 8000 have been added to the roll of members.

Benjamin W. Rowell of Lynn was elected for the thirty-fourth time to be Recorder and Joseph W. Work was elected treasurer for the thirty-second time.

Francis H. Appleton was made chief rabbi; J. D. Robertson of Brookline, assistant rabbi, and Samuel S. C. Haskell, oriental guide. Roy A. Paye was appointed first ceremonial officer. An entertainment followed in the evening.

## STATUE OF "WINGED VICTORY" TO BE REPRODUCED IN BRONZE



"Winged Victory" in Monument Square at Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 28 (Special).—Perpetuating a gift made by his father, James C. Ayer, to the city of Lowell in 1866, Frederick Fanning Ayer of Boston and New York has had the statue "Winged Victory" taken from Monument Square, before the City Hall, and sent to Providence to be reproduced in solid bronze. The original statue was made of a material which had been successfully used for such purposes in Europe, but, after standing here for 55 years, it was found to have seriously deteriorated.

In 1866, when statues of heroic size and foreign design were not as numerous in this country, Mr. Ayer gave the figure to Lowell as a mark of appreciation of his citizenship there. The statue was designed by the Prussian sculptor, Rauch, and is a copy of one designed for the King of Bavaria for the entrance to his palace in Munich. The figure is that of a draped woman, with wings, holding forth the wreath of victory and a cornucopia of the harvest sheaf of peace in the other.

The "Winged Victory," as it has been known to Lowell since July 4, 1867, when it was formally accepted and dedicated in Monument Square, has stood until last week, a pioneer example of a type of civic adornment which has been since emulated elsewhere about Lowell.

The statue, it was found on its arrival in Providence, was in a deplorable condition and would no doubt have fallen down within the next few weeks if it had not been removed. In fact some difficulty was experienced in removing it, as it was broken and cracked in many places. From such identification marks as could be found, the casting was made in Germany in 1866. It probably was represented to the original purchaser as being a bronze casting. If so, it was misrepresented, for the casting was simply zinc and not bronze, therefore would not endure.

Genuine bronze, which is generally referred to as the United States standard, is composed of 90 per cent copper and will endure for all time. It is proposed that the etype, which is being made of the statue, be made of the highest quality of bronze, which will always endure. Bronze has proven itself through centuries, and as an element of permanent beauty commands a peculiar respect and interest. Probably three months will be consumed in reproducing the "Winged Victory" in cast bronze.

### JOAN OF ARC STATUE UNVEILED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A marble statue of Joan of Arc, the work of Anna Vaughan Hyatt, was unveiled yesterday during the services held in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The statue stands in the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours.

The presentation was made through the Joan of Arc Statue committee, and it is the gift of the late John Sanford Sals, officer de la Legion d'Honneur. The heroine of France is shown standing, wearing a suit of armor with the folds of a cape draped about the figure, her hands folded and her uncovered head bowed slightly.

Bishop William T. Manning of New York delivered an address at the commemoration services.

### LARGER STATE POLICE FORCE IS ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—"To do full justice to the matters within the jurisdiction of the state police department it is recommended that the size of the force be increased to 115 men," says the annual report of the State Police Commission, which was submitted to Governor Lake today.

The recommendation of the commission forces will be more than doubled, if favorably acted upon by the Legislature, as the department at present consists of 50 men, under Supt. Robert T. Hurley. The commission also suggests that all matters relating to the enforcement of state laws be delegated to the state police department instead of being distributed through numerous departments as at present.

### NEW THEATER FOR PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 28 (Special).—Portland will soon have a new motion picture theater. It will be erected and owned by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and will be located on Congress Street near High. Two sites are now under consideration and one of them may be purchased within the next 10 days.

## Theaters, Music and Art

Walter Hampden in

### "The Taming of the Shrew"

"The Taming of the Shrew," as written by Shakespeare, is a play within a play, but as presented by Mr. Hampden's company is treated as a complete entity. The connection between the "Induction" and the drama seems slight to the reader, but, after seeing last night's performance, one is led to question if there is not, after all, an inherent relation between the two parts.

The drama was, in the main, admirably presented by actors adequate for their parts. The characters were sharply limned and clothed with reality; the settings were pleasing in the simple backgrounds they provided for the scenes; the movement was logical and unobstructed. Despite all these virtues, the performance lacked a Shakespearean flavor and atmosphere. May not this lack in part be attributed to divorcing the two members of the complete drama?

An observer who had seen Mr. Hampden as the ascetic Manson in "The Servant in the House," as the Prince in "Hamlet," as the Jew in "The Merchant of Venice," might well question his ability to convey the primitive instinct and actions of a caveman. His Petruchio satisfactorily answered each questioning and revealed the actor's mastery of his technique. It was robustly virile, varied by many artful devices, and played with judicious gusto.

Miss Hall's Kate was intelligently conceived and revealed a command of dramatic effects, but it lacked the substance of reality and seemed fragile when contrasted with the abounding vitality of Mr. Hampden's Petruchio. Mr. Kelley's Gremio was a satisfying depiction. His telling of the incidents of the wedding in the church was inimitable. Mr. Rowan in Lucentio and Mr. Evans as Tranio gave a youthful zest and abandon to their work that charmed their audience.

Mr. Cushman's Grumio was excellent clowning. The other parts were well taken and contributed to a well-rounded ensemble.

An admirable performance that was worthy of a large audience rather than the meager one that was lost in the auditorium.

### Walter Hampden as Shylock

Mr. Hampden yesterday afternoon renewed and intensified good impressions of his conception of persecuted and revengeful Shylock. He portrayed repulsively the Jew's avarice, sympathetically his suffering. There is pathos as well as humor in the spectacle of Shylock bemoaning the loss of his daughter and his deacons, with the emphasis on the deacons; and at the end of the court scene the auditor feels for the broken Jew than for his Christian foes. Pro-Christian propaganda, the play would be called in present-day parlance. Yet Mr. Hampden, without making it pro-Hebraic, as some actors have done, justly appraises the motives of Jew and Gentile.

Mr. Hampden's support was uneven. Mr. Sauter was a dignified Antonio, and he read his lines with beauty and understanding. Mr. Rowan as Bassanio was not so fortunate. His delivery was explosive and devoid of expressive cadence. Mr. Hammond was badly miscast as Gratiano. Miss Hall and Miss Kearns were charming and effective as Portia and Nerissa. Miss Moore was a subdued Jessica. Mr. Oerli deserves special commendation for his Lancelot Gobbo, a sprightly fun-maker. The settings were pleasing.

### Chicago Opera Repertory

"Parisian," "The Snow Maiden," "The Jewels of the Madonna," and "L'Amore del Tré Re" are the outstanding operas proposed by the Chicago Civic Opera Company for its two

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week's engagement at the Boston Opera House, beginning Jan. 22. The repertory includes also some of the more commonly sung pieces, opening with "Aida" and continuing with "Madam Butterfly," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," "Carmen," "La Bohème," "Die Walküre" and "Tosca."

**Boston Art Exhibitions**  
Boston Art Club—Water colors by Alice R. Huger Smith.  
Boston City Club—Illustrations by Wyeth.

Brooks Reed's—French paintings.  
Copley Gallery—Marines by Daugherty, Noyes, Norton and Ashby.  
Doll & Richards—Water colors; etchings by Sears Gallagher.  
Goodspeed's—Woodcuts by H. H. Brown.  
Grace Hornick's—Paintings by Svendsen and Halliwell.  
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Lillian Westcott Hale; other members work.  
Irving & Casson—Monotypes by Humphrey.  
R. C. and N. M. Voss—Small paintings.

**Paintings by Lillian Westcott Hale**  
This week and next the gallery of the Guild of Boston Artists, 152 Newbury Street, will be occupied by paintings and drawings by Mrs. Lillian Westcott Hale.

Mrs. Hale renews in this show the pleasures she has so often given to gallery visitors. She is one of those gifted painters who are also artists, the fact being that the terms aren't synonymous. The test in her case is the aesthetic touch that marks everything she does. With this touch goes a thorough workmanship that would have pleased the pre-Raphaelites. Indeed, there is something of the school of Burne-Jones in her painting of "Evadne," with its wistful little girl sitting beneath a great tree, her sensitive face alight with a vision within. The green of her airy dress is more bluish than the green of the tree leaves, which are painted with a lively feeling for decorative values. In the child's hand is a basket of flowers and a pink ribbon binds her hair, which is pleasant to see, in its natural state, un-braided.

It is the untamed hair, also, of the small boy in "Neddie" which first attracts the onlooker. Straight down over his forehead it comes, as if he had rubbed it there with a firm remark that he wanted it that way. No slither for him. He has just glanced up from a puzzle board, with its green

and black marbles which are to be put together in a pattern by means of transpositions, as in a game of checkers. "I can do it!" he seems to be saying. In this painting Mrs. Hale has gone a long way toward the high mark of Velasquez.

There are also a number of Mrs. Hale's handsome decorative and imaginative figure studies in this show, in the vein that has often justly won admiration. Also on view is the interesting and original "Nancy and the Map of Europe," which has been shown before, and several of this artist's skillful charcoal portraits.

### Boston Notes

An exhibition of the little-known craft of stained glass is being held in the Art Department Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library this week and next. Many examples of stained glass work, reproducing the wonderful old Twelfth and Thirteenth Century cathedral windows of France, both in photographs and water color studies made by Charles J. Connick during his recent stay in Europe, are shown. The various stages in the evolution of a window are represented by water color sketches made to scale, full size black and white cartoons, actual medallions showing the radiant quality of light shining through pure color, and photographs of many completed windows which have been made by Mr. Connick. The exhibition supplements Mr. Connick's talk about the Stained Glass Craft at the library this evening. His talk will be illustrated by autochrome photographs of the old cathedral windows, modern English work, and Mr. Connick's own work.

Ernest Ipsen's portrait of Robert A. Bartlett, former commander of Peary's Arctic expedition, is on exhibition at the Boston City Club for a fortnight.

### PLANT TO ADOPT 54-HOUR SCHEDULE

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Dec. 28.—The Great Falls Manufacturing Company announced yesterday that its plant will go on a 54-hour schedule on Jan. 2. Since the settlement of the textile strike early in November, the Great Falls concern has been running on a 52½-hour schedule. When the company informed the workers' committee of the proposed 54-hour schedule, a strong protest was made by the textile workers, who charged the company with not living up to its agreement and discriminating against those who were active in carrying on the recent strike, among whom is the president of the Central Labor Union.

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## Smith College to Have New Music Building

By WINTROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Ground will be broken the coming spring for a music building at Smith College, so Prof. H. D. Sleeper, who is attending the sessions of the Music Teachers' National Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania, told me this afternoon. The cost of the structure will be principally defrayed by an appropriation from the general endowment fund which the alumnae have lately raised. The architectural plans provide for a recital hall, class rooms, offices for the music department, a music library and seminar and practice rooms. The music building will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1924.

Music at Smith College, Professor Sleeper explained to me, has been conducted of late on a committee basis, with Miss Rebecca W. Holmes as chairman. He himself retired some time ago from the position of head of the music department, which he held for 15 years, but he still continues to give instruction as an associate of Miss Holmes. He reminded me that the John M. Greene Hall, which seats about 2500 persons, will be used, as heretofore, for the larger concerts given under college auspices, such as those by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra; and he added that the new recital hall will be devoted primarily to chamber music performances, faculty recitals and lectures.

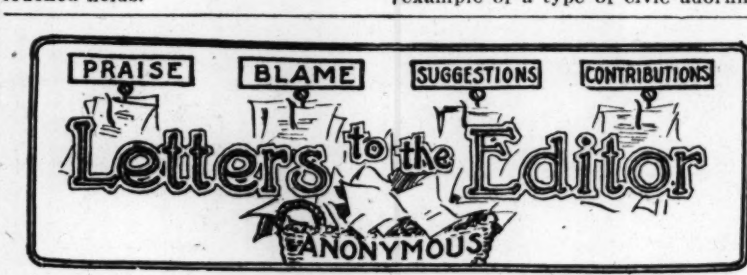
Professor Sleeper has for many years been one of the men upon whom I have counted for information about what is going on musically in the academic world. I know of no other professor of college music who travels around so much as he does, attending concerts, festivals and conventions. I can imagine none who is in a better position to keep the students under his charge in touch with the actual doings of musical artists and organizations.

Three racial stocks, Philip Greeley Clapp, professor of music in the University of Iowa, told me, constitute the principal elements of the student body which he teaches. They are Anglo-Saxon, German and Irish, the first being predominant, the second moderately assertive and the third comparatively small strength. These stocks represent, he explained, the pioneers, and they are all in the university education. They are alert, too, and ambitious in the matter.

Mr. Clapp and I took chairs in the hotel lobby at the close of the afternoon session and talked a while. Then we walked among the tables whereon the publishing companies are spreading their wares for the benefit of the teachers, and talked more. He expressed to me his feeling about the state university idea, saying that he believed it had proved a success, and that, far from having acted as a competing force against the privately endowed university, it had served as a guiding and encouraging influence.

As for his own music department, he said that it has not been operating long enough to develop a complete student classification from the beginner to the graduate with the degree of doctor of music, but he assured me that it is working toward the goal and is quite able to reach it, as far as willingness of the administration to co-operate goes.

Concerning the question of resources, he said that opportunities for hearing music were not so abundant as he might wish, but that the field for pedagogic research in music was all that could be desired. Then with regard to book study, he observed that the department was gradually building up a library, and he remarked that even with what they now possess, they are in a position to explore many untold fields.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

**The Passage of the Wright Act**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

During the campaign for the Wright Act in California The Christian Science Monitor showed sympathy with the effort to secure law enforcement, but maintained the view that prospects of success were poor because of inefficiency on the part of the dry management.

Fearful of the influence that The Monitor might have in our State many of us wired your editor of our confidence in the systematic and intelligent state-wide campaign being made for the law enforcement measure—a direct campaign never before equaled in the State.

Your response yielded nothing and you let me to me gave no hope of changed policy.

Well, we won. The Wright law got about 40,000 majority. To be sure the Associated Press told the world a few hours after the polls closed and when the count in one or two cities, notably adverse to all dry movement, had been made, that the dregs had "hopelessly lost." In this city of Honolulu I saw your issue of Nov. 9 and read on page four, first column, that the Wright Act "was defeated" as this correspondent had warned it would be and in the next column, one of the "reasons" given for the defeat was "the dilatory tactics and the eleven-hour campaign of those charged with the campaign in favor of the act."

This "eleven-hour campaign" was begun 18 months before the day of voting and might have been started earlier if Arthur H. Briggs, the Superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League, had not been compelled for months to make

his headquarters at the state capital in order to win the Wright law's passage by an unwilling legislature. It requires 41 votes in the assembly to carry a measure and at the end of months of work this law had just 42 votes. Following the Governor's signature the referendum held up this law for nearly two years until Nov. 7 settled the matter triumphantly.

Seeing we won we can forgive, but the Monitor should learn for the future that it is not considered helpful in a tense reform movement to belittle the leaders "charged with the campaign in favor of the act."

A. J. WALLACE,  
President of the California State Anti-Saloon League.  
Honolulu, Dec. 7, 1922.

**Remember the Horses**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Great Variety Continues to Mark  
New York Art ExhibitionsSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
New York, Dec. 26

WITH the opening of another gallery dedicated to the modernists, the second annual exhibition of the combined water-color clubs of New York City, and numerous one-man shows of varied character, the last week of 1922 completes a record that the new year will have to put on speed to duplicate. Yet in the light of what each of the past 20 years has contributed to the transforming of Manhattan Island, it is vain to speculate; one thing is certain, there will be no standing still.

The Artists' Galleries (no longer bearing the name of "Co-operative") continue to house the work of many artists, the most interesting single offering being a series of large paintings by Jonas Lie, in which are several of his famous views of the Panama Canal, one of which went to the Metropolitan Museum at the time of their first showing. These spirited canvases are always important additions to any exhibition, recording as they do the bigness of the project involved in such a broad and decorative way. "The Heavenly Host" shows the sky dotted with suspended contrivances for scooping out the "big ditch"; the others give a realistic sense of the swarming activity of the workers deep down between the hemming cliffs. Three characteristic paintings of ships and sparkling sea are further evidence of Mr. Lie's vigorous and wholehearted way of seeing things. Ernest D. Roth has some attractive Spanish landscapes and Truman E. Fassett shows a fine technique and harmonious tonal sense in several figure studies. Charles Ebert, A. Sheldon Penoyer, and Robert P. Baker are in this group. A second gallery contains paintings by Helen Gleason, E. Sophonisba Hergesheimer, Victor Mideros, M. Norstad, Bayard Tyler, William Waltemath, Edwin Randby, J. Lars Hoftrup, and Flora Lauter, while Ernesto del Piatta contributes a group of sculpture.

Charles E. Hill, formerly of Boston, is exhibiting at Mrs. Sterner's Galleries a large number of his delightful water color drawings of birds. That he sees them like glowing jewels mounted on some spray of berries or apple blossoms with hardly ever a background and that he lavishes on these lovely creatures an infinite wealth of significant detail and arranges their finery and leafy perches in most decorative fashion, makes him of the same company as the Japanese masters who made their prints do homage to the winged world. It is impossible to say which is the finest, after an inspection, so delicate and appealing are they all. Perhaps the

black-crested chickadee smartly perched on a spray of berries is the best, but then there is the phoebe alighted by some yellow leaves which match her breast so well, or the young song-sparrow flicking among the blackberries. Perhaps the flicker resting a moment on a spiky mullein or the blue bird flaunting his royal color against the apple blossoms will claim precedence; but along the line the parula warbler with some pinkish bean-flowers, a redstart by some ragged leaves, a tree sparrow in the snow, some humming birds, vireos, finches, and orange-crested kinglets seem just as enticing.

The National Arts Club is holding an exhibition of "masters' work" which fills their galleries to overflowing. Some 150 numbers are listed, among which John F. Hollinsbee's "High River," Carl Ringius's "After the Storm," Frederick J. Waugh's large and compelling study of deep-sea crests, "The Line Storm," and a colorful canvas of waves on some tropical reef, Truman E. Fassett's luminous and broadly painted "Trees and Headlands," D. Putnam Brinley's two easy and decorative Bermuda landscapes, and George Belows "Creche" (an unusual landscape of far-reaching country with horses in the foreground) stand out conspicuously. Among the many exhibitors are Ernest L. Ipsen, Charles R. Patterson, Charles Vezin, Henry R. Rittenberg, Birge Harrison, William Laurel Harris, Hayley Lever, Douglas Volk, Chester Beach, Ernest Lawson, Leon Dabo, E. Irving Couse, and A. L. Groll.

The Kraushaar Galleries have a "dealers' show" on for the holidays, where early Whistler—"The Coast of Brittany"—rubs edges with "Othello and Desdemona," by Delacroix, and a resplendent tenebrous by Zuloaga hobnob with a late nineteenth Parisian "Madame," by Fantin-Latour, who sits all unconscious of the unromantic twentieth century so close at hand. Samuel Halpert's interesting and modern "Toledo Cathedral" is excellent foil for the French rustics, Rousseau and Courbet. Puvis de Chavanne stays aloofly apart; George Luks and Honoré Daumier wave to each other over the intervening years with mutual gusto, while Guy Pene du Bois and Forain are chumming together and telling each other their "latest." These many painters and a few others are all seen in characteristic vein.

Also at Mrs. Sterner's Galleries is an exhibition of prints which is arranged for the Junior Art Patrons. It includes such men as Halpert, Davies, Hays Miller, Meyerowitz, and Horter, and there are several "finds" among the newcomers. R. F.

## Carlos Salzedo on Harp Playing

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, Dec. 22

GESTURE and tone color are two themes which Carlos Salzedo discusses in an article in the Eolian Review for December entitled, "A Study on Instrumental Aesthetics." The harp, he explains, has always been credited as being the most decorative of musical instruments. It seems that such an opinion should have awakened a desire for fitting gestures on the part of the harp player. As a matter of fact it has, but only during the last few years.

If a harp, he goes on to say, should be suspended in the air in the center of a hall, its vibrations would move in a natural manner—in sonorous waves. But the harp rests on the floor and this position necessarily modifies the natural course of the vibrations which, instead of moving in sonorous circles, are being transformed in ascending columns of sound. It is upon that sonorous ascension that aesthetes in harp playing are based; after having produced a chord the hand follows the ascending column of sound.

In order to comprehend and to assimilate the harpistic gesture, the novice at first plays a chord with the fullest finger action, i. e., closing entirely his hand. Then he raises his hand, closed, very slowly. While raising his hand, he listens to the ascending vibrations of the chord played and at the same time he imagines that part of the column of sound is enclosed in him the sensation of carrying up part of the column of sound. During that preliminary exercise he must concentrate equally on both the sound produced and the ascending gesture.

Making a digression, Mr. Salzedo points out that a work of music survives if logically organized, well built, and adequately instrumented. The instrumentation is in general the least successful achievement. During the great prelude of the past we find many examples of lack of discrimination in the choice of instruments. For instance, Beethoven in his chamber music with piano offers many a striking example, especially when he makes the piano repeat a phrase which has just been heard on the violin or cello. Out of reverence for that master, the public, and musicians as well, do not seem to be struck by this sonorous anomaly. Nevertheless it sounds bad; and there is no doubt that Beethoven living today would disapprove of such an instrumental treatment. Moreover, this is not confined to the musician of the past. The same error is made by contemporary composers when they use that unblending instrument, the piano, as

an all-round receptacle and transmitter of ideas. The variety of tone colors of the winds and brass, according to Mr. Salzedo, is limited to fundamental sound and muted sound. The stringed instruments can produce five varieties of sounds—fundamental, muted, harmonic, pizzicato, and col legno. The tone color varieties of the piano and harp are—piano, one; harp, 37.

Mr. Salzedo in this article takes an advanced position on the harp question. He is but briefly and inadequately represented in the paragraphs here borrowed and adapted, as those who read the Eolian Review will see. As editor of the magazine he is perhaps obliged to write more particularly for harpists than other contributors are. At the close, he maintains that the entire scale of dynamics of the harp requires adequate gestures. Each of the 37 tone colors calls for a gesture in relation to its symbolic and sonorous meaning. It is through knowledge and practice of rightful gestures that the contemporary harpist will be permitted to understand and to penetrate the inner nature of his instrument. Considerations of the same order can be worked out and applied to all instruments—principally the piano—and also to the art of conducting. Nothing will have greater value for the adequate rendition of music.

Chicago Orchestra Plays  
Clapp's Tone Poem 'Norge'

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence)—There was a cheerful atmosphere at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 22 and 23. As a concession to the season, Mr. Stock opened his program with the Pastorale from Bach's Christmas Oratorio. Mozart's D major symphony—a composition not frequently represented on symphonic schemes of art—followed Bach's work. The orchestra greatly distinguished itself in this lovely music. The conductor cut down the number of strings in order to make some approximation to the original balance of tone, and the whole was played with infinite delicacy and charm.

At the close of the first division of

## Boston

**WILBUR THEATRE**  
BREEDS JOY AND GLADNESS.  
MAY SAT. AND NEW YEARS.  
MAKE HASTE, "BAT" MAY FLY AWAY SOON.

**MAJESTIC**  
EVEN, 8:15  
SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE  
"THE ROSE GIRL"  
With Louis Simon, Shop Camp, Harry Coleman, Hattie Althoff, in combination with Louis Simon & Co., Geo. Libby & Ida May Sparrow, Hattie Althoff & Sister, Arco Brothers.

the concert there was set forth Philip Greeley Clapp's tone poem "Norge," for orchestra and piano. The composer, who performed the piano part of his composition, states that his music was suggested by moods called up by the sea, sky and mountains, and that the latter portion of the piece was definitely intended to portray a sunrise. Mr. Clapp has put himself on record to the effect that "Norge" received its title from a friend who, having visited Norway, "found in the work a parallel to his own feelings in witnessing the rising of the midnight sun at North Cape, and the later coming of normal daylight." It cannot be said that anything in "Norge" suggested the concert there was set forth Philip Greeley Clapp's tone poem "Norge," for orchestra and piano. The composer, who performed the piano part of his composition, states that his music was suggested by moods called up by the sea, sky and mountains, and that the latter portion of the piece was definitely intended to portray a sunrise. Mr. Clapp has put himself on record to the effect that "Norge" received its title from a friend who, having visited Norway, "found in the work a parallel to his own feelings in witnessing the rising of the midnight sun at North Cape, and the later coming of normal daylight." It cannot be said that anything in "Norge" suggested

Autumn Show at the  
Southwest Museum  
in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20.

DIRECTORS of the Southwest Museum have a policy of helpfulness to those in the pursuit of knowledge and in the advancement of the creative arts, and particularly to those who are clinging rather precariously to the ladder of fame, which was well exemplified when, at the



Photograph by George Clifton, Los Angeles

"The Challenge," by Christian von Schneidau  
Painting That Won the Popular Prize of \$100 by Vote of Visitors to the Los Angeles Autumn Show

gests a Scandinavian origin, nor, indeed, that its characteristics have anything in common with sun-rising; for all that there are excellent qualities in the score—highly colored and picturesque orchestration, melodic fluency and charm. The composer was liberally applauded for his music and for his part in the interpretation of it. For the rest, much gratitude must have gone forth from him to Mr. Stock and to the orchestra, which played the score with brilliant skill.

In the second part of the concert Humperdinck's "Königskinder" music—that composed before the opera came into existence—was set forth. The Chicago Orchestra, which frequently has performed Elgar's work, seldom has played it with the virtuosity which distinguished its interpretation at the concert which is the subject of this review. F. B.

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## Boston

**Selwyn** Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Phone Beach 193  
THE SELWYNS Present  
**Taylor Holmes**  
IN  
**The Rear Car**  
A New Play by Edward E. Ross  
When in N. Y. see "THE FOOL" at Times Sq. Theatre

**SHUBERT** Tel. Beach 4599  
Seats Also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices  
EVEN, 8:15  
NEXT MAT. SAT.  
"The Musical Hit of a Generation"  
IN SPRINGTIME YOUTH  
GEORGE GARLAND OLOFA STECK  
HARRY KELLY HARRY KELLY  
HARRY K. MORTON ZELLA RUSSELL  
"Better than 'Maxims'"—N. Y. Tribune

**PLYMOUTH** Tel. Beach 4599  
Seats Also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices  
EVEN, 8:30  
POP. MAT. TODAY  
LAST 5 TIMES  
**The Dover Road**  
With CHARLES CHERRY

## Chicago

**HENRY FORD SAYS:**  
"For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."  
WILLIAM  
**HODGE**  
IN "FOR ALL OF US"  
STUDEBAKER—NOW  
Matinee Saturday Only  
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

**GEORGE M. COHAN'S** MATINEE WED.  
"A rollicking show of a thousand laughs."  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
English-American Comedy  
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"  
"Biggest Laughing Hit of a Decade!"

**Baltimore**  
DEC. 28-30  
Ford's Theatre  
"We have constantly a wall for something worth while on the American stage. It is here and is called 'The Torch-Bearers'."—P. L. Z.  
The Christian Science Monitor  
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"  
GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY

girl was a part of the breezes and sunlight.

This exhibition is open to all artists in California. About 300 pictures were submitted out of which 71 were chosen. The jury of selection, whose pictures were entered by invitation and were not in competition for the prizes, was composed of the following artists: J. Bond Francisco, Alison Clark, William Wendt and Jean Mannheim. These four, together with Maurice del Mus made up the final jury of award. A special committee composed of Maurice del Mus, Gotardo Piazzi and Lee Randolph passed on the pictures submitted from San Francisco.

The prize of \$100 for the best landscape went to John Frost, son of the special effort to instruct not only the older patrons who are interested in the subjects the museum offers but is particularly anxious to gain the attention of the children. With this in view it has created a department of children's activities under the direction of Mrs. M. Barbara Dacier who entertains them every Saturday morning with a special program.

We are trying to turn the attention of the children from things that are not worth thinking about to a study of things that will help them to grow mentally," the correspondent was told. "We are trying to give them something that is unfortunately, not supplied to American children in the average home and not so much as one could wish in the schools."

The Southwest Museum, like all the museums of the country, is making a special effort to instruct not only the older patrons who are interested in the subjects the museum offers but is particularly anxious to gain the attention of the children. With this in view it has created a department of children's activities under the direction of Mrs. M. Barbara Dacier who entertains them every Saturday morning with a special program.

## France Honors Boston Composer

In recognition of his attainments as composer and, in particular, as interpreter of old and modern French music, Stuart Mason of Boston has received from the French Government, through the office of the French Consul at Boston, the decoration, "Palme Académique." Mr. Mason is a member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music and of the Longy School, and is music critic in Boston for The Christian Science Monitor. He was graduated from the New England Conservatory in 1907, and continued his studies in piano and composition in Paris. On his return to Boston he joined the faculty of the conservatory, where he is instructor in piano, harmony, and the history of music. Several of his compositions have been produced by Boston musical organizations.

In the absence abroad of Leopold Stokowski the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra in New York and Philadelphia next week will be conducted by Georges Enesco, the Rumanian composer, conductor and violinist. It will be his first appearance as conductor in America. At the concert in Philadelphia he will play the Brahms violin concerto and will direct the orchestra in his own symphony in E flat and Second Rumanian Rhapsody.

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## New York

**EARL CARROLL** Theatre, 7th Ave. at Fifth St.  
**The GINGHAM GIRL**  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30.  
"Best music play New York has seen in many months."  
—*Evening Post* (N. Y. American).  
"Most entertaining musical comedy in years."  
—*Bureau* (N. Y. Eve. Mail).

## LIBERTY

**GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS**  
In the New American Song and Dance Show  
**"LITTLE NELLY KELLY"**

**BETTER TIMES**  
AT THE HIPPODROME NOW  
DAILY MATINEES 2:15-NIGHTS 8:15

**SHUBERT** Theatre, 44th St. W. E. Y. Evs. 8:30  
**GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES**  
Fourth Annual Production

**PRINCESS** W. 39 St. Evs. 8:15. Friday 8:30  
"A rollicking show of a thousand laughs."  
—*Evening Post* (N. Y. American).  
"Most entertaining musical comedy in years."  
—*Bureau* (N. Y. Eve. Mail).

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**  
**MAJESTIC THEATRE** WEEK OF DEC. 23  
**MOLLY DARLING**  
"Funniest musical hit in years."

**CAT CANARY** Week of Dec. 25  
TELLER-SHUBERT  
Jan. 1, Bronx Opera House

## The Motion Pictures

New York, Dec. 26

## Special Correspondence

THOSE who enjoy the rural melodrama type of picture, will be agreeably entertained by the new Metro release, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which was shown at the Capitol last week. Some years ago, before the days of motion pictures, or, at least, when they were in their much talked of "infancy," Charles Felton Pidgin wrote a book of the same name from which the photoplay has been made. It was a distinct success, and many of the qualities which made it so have been preserved in the film. Something of the simple dignity with which it was told in the book shows noticeably in the picture.

The producers, realizing, no doubt, that there was nothing new in the plot, have sketched it in, in the lightest possible way, and have given their best efforts to the characterization. Fine comedy effects have been obtained, and although the native farmer of New England has been libeled and caricatured, the caricature is kindly, and does not go to extremes of absurdity, as sometimes happens in broader comedies.

In "Quincy Adams Sawyer," the author varies the usual formula for rural plays. The hero is the young man from Boston, a graduate of Harvard Law School, who proves he is a sweeter even when he exercises his dog on Boston Common. The villain is a countryman, Obadiah Strout, who is mishandling the affairs of widows until the advent of the young man from Boston. The village blacksmith is not like the village blacksmiths of the stage. He is the simple tool of the villain, a glib fellow, indeed.

There are other characters with whom every theatergoer is quite familiar. There is the country girl who gets her clothes from Boston, and tries to bring "city culture" to the village. Her conduct brings sorrow to her mother, and mystifies her simple neighbors. There is the sweet deacon, the usual loafer at the post office and general store, the comedy servant and the haughty mother of the hero, who wishes him to marry a girl of her choice. Needless to say, he falls in love with the niece of the deacon, a girl whom everyone loves for the sweetness of her disposition, and her simple beauty.

The minor details of the picture, however, make its merit. There is some quite beautiful photography, and the interiors of the New England homes are correct. There is one very amusing scene where one of the country suitors, assisted by a very embarrassed quartet of male voices, renders a selection of his own composition, praising the hostess and the United States in a burst of patriotic fervor. There is excellent acting here. The embarrassment of the singers, their frantic attempts to sing, if not in tune at least in unison are all skillfully shown by pantomime. Another funny bit is the scene in which the country beau in an ill-fitting suit which he quite evidently fancies the height of fashion, prepares to make an afternoon call on the lady. He regards himself in the mirror anxiously; is quite satisfied after a close inspection with what he sees there and after another careful perusal of his invitation, and an anxious consulting for the last time of his watch sets forth with high hopes of being a great social success. This bit would have been quite worthless had it not been played just as Lon Chaney played it. He is naive, he is anxious, he is confident all in one moment. He calls for sympathy with a gesture; he invites merriment with another.

Blanche Sweet, who has been sent from the screen for some time, plays the part of Alice. She has not

forgotten how to act, during her rest from screen work.

John Bowers, whose latest work was in "Lorna Doone," appears as Quincy Adams Sawyer. He is an actor with a great deal of intelligence, even if his characterizations lose something of lightness, and are rather heavily drawn. Barbara La Marr was especially good as the village girl with some aspirations. The temptation to slightly overdo her part was a natural one. Louise Fazenda is a real comedienne. The scenes in which she appeared were among the brightest in the picture. Elmo Lincoln was good in rather a hopeless part, which, however, he made the most of with laudable industry. J. P.

## New York Theater Notes

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—There are daily matinees of "The Fool" this week and next at the Times Square Theatre. The Selwyns believe that this is the first time in New York that the demand for seats at a Broadway attraction has necessitated 24 performances in two weeks.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company of the commencement of rehearsals for William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," later to be followed by the preparation of "Dear Brutus." These plays will constitute Mr. Gillette's mediums for his reappearance this season. As now planned, Mr. Gillette will begin a preliminary tour in Philadelphia, Jan. 8, for four weeks—opening with "Sherlock Holmes."

Charles Millward, formerly leading man for Bertha Kalich and other stars, has been engaged to play David Gilchrist in the company to present "The Fool" in Boston.

"Give and Take," a comedy by Aaron Hoffman, is coming to the Forty-Ninth Street Theatre Jan. 8, with George Sidney and Sam Mann heading the cast. Students of the Cooper Union Institute will present "Androcles and the Lion" at the Earl Carroll Theatre, Jan. 7.

John Drinkwater's forthcoming drama, "Cromwell," is to be produced in London at the New Oxford Theatre (at present given over to the cinema) early in 1923. The name part has been entrusted to Henry Ainley, who will be supported by a strong cast. Of "Cromwell" dramas quite a number have been produced on the English stage, but so far none of them appear to have achieved much distinction for their authors. Among the best known plays in which this figure has been prominent are Willis's "Charles I." (originally written for Henry Irving), and Sims and Buchanan's "White Rose." There was also an adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Cromwell" (written in 1827), produced at the Surrey Theatre in 1859. It is a matter of dramatic history that a play printed in 1613 and described on the title page as "Written by W. S.," commonly has its authorship attributed to Shakespeare. The Cromwell to whom it refers was an ancestor of the Oliver Cromwell who was afterward to rule over the destinies of England as Lord Protector.

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Many persons are interested in Victrolas this week.

They have waited until now, because now seems to be the right time to have one of these useful instruments.

If music were simply an appeal to the senses there would be little need for a Victrola, but—

It is vastly more than that, as everyone knows.

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Implore you to see  
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**The Last Warning**  
The Melodramatic Hit  
with WILLIAM COURTNEY LEIGH

**7th HEAVEN**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 46th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**REPUBLIC** W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Anne Nichols  
Laughing Success

**"Abie's Irish Rose"**



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## New English Sports Clothes for Women

London, England.

SPORTS clothes have become such a feature in most women's wardrobes during the last few years, that not only have the leading dress-makers a special department for them, but one finds shops appearing here and there in London and elsewhere that deal in nothing else.

The costume illustrated on this page is carried out in beige wool with the pattern in dark blue. The jumper is square, according to the newest style, fastened, with blue bone buttons, as are also the panels of the skirt both back and front. Long cloaks to match go with these new models and for greater warmth are lined with silk or velvet. Talking of linings, a new notion is the lining of silk jumpers with shetland wool. This is light in weight and a square shawl can be used for the purpose; as one can now obtain these in almost any shade, there should be little difficulty in matching colors. A jumper lined in this way, it will be found, provides warmth without ceasing to have a light appearance.

## Warm Waistcoats

Another cozy innovation is the closely-knit waistcoat worn with woolen coats and skirts. This is made with pockets just like a man's. A brown woolen costume noticed recently, had a beige silk waistcoat with self-color crocheted buttons; as the belt of the coat broke the line of the inner vest, the appearance was trim and graceful. Trimness is a thing to be punctiliously watched where clothes which are designed essentially for comfort may tempt one to lamentable carelessness.

Every type of woolen garment now receives attention from the art designer. This sports vogue has established itself so firmly that one doubts if it will ever be superseded. New shapes, new schemes of coloring, are ever appearing; we see woolen cardigans worn with silk jumpers exactly matching in color, and the effect of a mauve jumper and coat worn with a purple skirt is pleasing. The extreme specialization of clothes is an expression of the elegance of dress at the present time, which has surpassed all previous periods in the variety of the types of the costumes which it has evolved.

## Gabardine for Skiing

With the advent of the winter sports season, the practicality of the modern styles is impressed upon one, and is again expressed in the nature of the materials used. Proofed gabardine is the fabric par excellence for skiing suits; and the style most frequently chosen for strenuous exercise, where a skirt is dispensed with, is the long tunic coat. Waterproof materials, obtainable now in a variety of pretty colors, are no longer dull and uninteresting; worn with unspottable velvet caps closely fitting the head so

that no pins need be used, these goods in gay tints are ideal, giving just the richness of tone which is most effective against nature's wintry white background.



This Sports Suit Expresses in Its Square Lines, Low Belt, Long Cape and Close-Fitting Velvet Cap the Latest Word of Fashion for Outdoor Life

A steel frame is lighter than others to carry and admits of a closer roll, giving the umbrella a neat appearance for carrying on the street when not in use and with the case on. To roll compactly, grasp the stick in the right hand, shake out the folds of the umbrella, then wrap them closely around the stick, beginning at the lower end farthest from the handle, and smooth the folds as they are

## Quick Fancy Work for the Plain Sewer

AN UNUSUAL night gown can be made of batiste, handkerchief linen or crepe de chine, requiring three yards of material. It is cut over a kimono pattern and needs only to be seamed and hemmed, and to have the neck and sleeves prepared according to directions which follow, when the finishing can be turned over to a hemstitching shop.

After the seams and hem are in place, fold the gown lengthwise, putting sleeve to sleeve. Then fold once more, bringing the straight fold of the top of the sleeves and shoulders along the fold which is the center of the front of the gown. Crease, and then cut a slit five inches long along the crease. Unfold and you will find four points, which can be turned back to form a square neck.

The points should be laid back inside the body of the gown and basted into place. The hemstitcher will outline them, and will reinforce the neck with a line of hemstitching just inside the folded edge.

Fold a hem in the sleeve three inches deep, and baste. With a basting thread, outline several triangles adjoining each other, and the hemstitcher will follow these threads with machine hemstitching. Cut out any of the hem that is not surrounded by hemstitching.

This gown has a tailored look, yet the hemstitching gives it plenty of trimming.

## The Man-Size Handkerchief

The man-size handkerchief is from 18 to 20 inches square. Four of the 18-inch size may be made from a yard of linen. Nine smaller handkerchiefs for women can be made of a yard of linen.

Many people like colored borders on their handkerchiefs. Very attractive handkerchiefs may be made by finishing a square of white linen with a border of colored material, and then placing a sewing machine.

A man's handkerchief requires for binding the edge a strip of colored linen two yards and two inches long and one-inch wide. Cut this in four equal lengths—18½ inches long. Stitch each strip along one side. Mitre the corners together half way across. Then turn under the edge of the colored strips and either whip them down by hand, or stitch them on the machine. If machine stitching is used, choose a thread a shade or two darker than the colored border. The completed handkerchief has a border one-fourth of an inch wide.

Women's handkerchiefs require for the border a colored strip one yard and two inches long. Very often they show an inch-wide hem. This may be made of colored material, but it is newer this season to have the hem white and the body of the handkerchief colored or even cut out of some patterned fabric. In any case, a tiny cross-stitch initial is an attractive finish.

## The Towel of Linen Crash

A good grade of linen crash is recommended, preferably that grade called by optimistic salesmen "round-thread, hand-woven toweling." A quarter-inch hem can be sewed on the sewing machine, and, if very small stitches are used, the hem will never show. The reason is that the size of the small stitches is the width of the round thread of the linen, and the same. A narrow fllet or Irish lace edging, or tatted done in colored thread, finishes the towel. The edging can be sewed on by machine.

## Real Lace Returns to Favor

IN THE best dressed circles in England hand-made lace is enjoying a popularity such as it has not known for nearly a decade. Leaders of fashion have, for various reasons, been slow in restoring to favor this most charming and distinguished adornment. The hour for unearthing lace heirlooms struck with the ringing of Princess Mary's wedding bells. The royal bride gave silent proof that if distinction in dress be coveted the finery of lace is not to be discarded. By slow degrees priceless founes and beautiful insertions have reappeared on exclusive evening frocks; small specimens of every make of lace from fine Mechlin to handsome Point de Venise have gradually found their way to gowns for smart day wear, whilst little vests of Valenciennes, Honiton, Brussels and other serviceable varieties are now seen in conjunction with tailored suits.

Even a little vest will lend distinction to its wearer if the dress allowance does not permit of anything more elaborate. We call them vests but they are merely, as every woman knows, flat oblong plaistons measuring about nine inches in width and 12 in depth. Worn under the waist—which English women call blouse—and held to the camisole by two gold

baby safety-pins, the vest fills the "gap" caused by the "V" of the waist being cut low on purpose to give the collar a better roll. These vests are also useful for square-neck gowns built very low in order to reveal a lace filling.

Any good needlewoman can, if inclined, display her ingenuity and originality by building these plaistons with her own fingers. Provided oddments of real lace are at hand, the work offers scope for a variety of ideas. If oddments are not available short lengths can be purchased.

A vest which lends itself to a first attempt (because of its simplicity) can be built of a nine-inch length of any real lace insertion or edging two to

## Plants Suitable for Apartments

THERE are not many house plants which are contented with the conditions found by them in the average steam-heated home. A farmer's wife can grow almost as fine plants in the sunny window of her big, old-fashioned kitchen, with its moist atmosphere, as the commercial grower can produce in his greenhouse; but the woman who lives in a small apartment where the atmosphere is dry and unfavorable to plant life must limit herself to a few kinds which tests have proved satisfactory.

Without much doubt the handsomest flowering plant for the average home

The Baby Primrose catalogued as *Primula malacoides* is not quite so persistent in its flowering, but it is a delightful plant, carrying a shower of small blossoms on tall, graceful stems. Then there is a yellow primrose called *Kewensis* which will prove an interesting novelty, although its blooming periods are more intermittent than those of other kinds.

After all, though, there is no flowering plant which can match the begonia for general usefulness. The small flowering begonias are the kinds to choose for growing in the house. They are not so showy as some of the other forms which are grown in the greenhouse and shown in the florist shops, but will keep on blooming much more steadily. In fact, begonias of this class have been known to flower the year round in an ordinary living room. One advantage in growing these lies in the fact that they do not demand a great amount of direct sunlight. Full exposure to the sun gives them better color, to be sure, but they will thrive without it, and can be kept in good condition the season through.

Many women when considering house plants think first of geraniums, which are the glory of many farmhouse windows. It is not easy to succeed with geraniums under modern conditions. The plants will grow well enough, to be sure, but seem to hesitate about making flowers, at least until spring comes. The reason is that they demand a great amount of sun, much more than they get in the average window. They also like a moist atmosphere, which is usually denied them.

The common mistake in growing geraniums, and one which accounts in part for their failure to bloom, is overpotting. They need to be somewhat pot-bound to flower well. Another mistake often made is in overwatering the plants. They thrive best when kept somewhat on the dry side, being very resentful of wet feet. For that matter, all of the common house plants will give the best account of themselves if permitted to become somewhat dry and then given a thorough watering. A good way to water small plants is to let the pots stand in a bucket until the moisture reaches the top of the soil.

## GENUINE MARZIPAN

Assorted Fruits and Vegetables  
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MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS  
Genuine Marzipan Shop  
1437 N. Wells Street, CHICAGO  
Interest Your Dealer.

## Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

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## Delicious Fuss and Fluff for Dessert

CERTAIN creams and custards which some cooks find it always difficult to make in proper texture and consistency are, nevertheless, the bases of many delicious, cold desserts, and the knack of making a smooth, fine custard is well worth acquiring. The rules for this branch of cookery are few but important, and consist of double-boiler cooking, of taking from the fire at the very moment of completion and of combining the ingredients in their proper order. Judgment, as well as rule, enters into the success of these operations.

## Boiled Custard

Beat together the yolks of three eggs and add to them one-fourth of a cupful of sugar and an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Have ready two cupfuls of scalded milk—scalded in a double-boiler. Stir the hot milk into the sugar and eggs, slowly, and stirring all of the time. Continue to cook in the double-boiler until a film or coating forms on the spoon and sides of the boiler; this will be the moment in which to take the custard from the fire, a moment more of cooking would cause the mass to curdle; should curdling take place it can be corrected somewhat by beating with the egg-beater, but the result will not be perfect. Flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla. After pouring the custard from the boiler, cover it with a perforated tin, which will prevent the forming of a skin on top. Serve this custard cold.

## Orange Custard

This is simply one of the variations of a plain custard. After making the plain custard, slice sweet oranges into a glass dish, and after the custard has cooled pour it over the oranges. Set this combination to chill, and, when before serving, cover it with a meringue.

## Chocolate Cream

Scald 2 cupfuls of milk in a double-boiler. Mix together 5 tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, ½ a cupful of sugar, ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt and 1-3 of a cupful of cold milk. Stir these till they are perfectly smooth and slowly add them to the hot milk, stirring regularly all of the time. When well-combined, cover with a perforated tin and cook for 10 minutes while you melt 1½ squares of chocolate with 3 tablespoonfuls of hot water. It is always well to melt chocolate in a pan which is set in water. When the chocolate is quite smooth incorporate it slowly with the mass in the boiler; take from the fire and cover again with the perforated tin while you are beating to a stiff froth the whites of three eggs. Fold in the egg whites and add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn the finished cream into molds which you have dipped in cold water; set away to chill, and serve with cream. The addition of cornstarch to this dish, which otherwise would be plain custard, causes a firm texture, which can be molded.

## Pineapple Pudding

Scald 2½ cupfuls of milk in a double-boiler. Put together according to

rules recorded, 1-3 of a cupful of cornstarch, ¼ cupful of sugar, a little salt and ¼ cupful of cold milk; combine with the scalded milk and cook for 15 minutes. After removing from the fire, fold the stiffly-beaten whites of 3 eggs. Add to the entire mass ½ can of grated pineapple from which the juice has been mostly drained. Turn the pudding into molds and set away to chill. Serve this with cream.

## Peach Custard

Place slices of loaf cake, with layers of peaches alternating, in a glass dish; pour over these a half-cooled boiled custard; set away to chill and serve with whipped cream. Bananas can be used instead of peaches, and so can other fruits, as berries.

## Prune Whip

This is an excellent dish and not frequently enough made; it is easily begun by soaking 1-3 of a pound of prunes in just enough water to cover them. Soak over night that the prunes may be well hydrated. Simmer the prunes in the water in which they have been soaked, until they are soft. Remove the stones and rub the pulp through a strainer. Add ½ cupful of sugar and cook the mixture for five minutes. Cook uncovered that the mass may become the consistency of marmalade. Beat the whites of 5 eggs to a stiff froth; flavor the prunes with ½ teaspoonful of lemon juice, and when quite cold combine with the whites of the eggs. Spoon the mixture lightly into a buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven for 20 minutes. Serve this cold and preferably with a boiled custard for dressing.

## Chocolate Sauce

This sauce is made much as Chocolate Cream is made, save there is less cornstarch, since it is to be used as a dressing for puddings, blanc manges, etc. Scald 1½ cupfuls of milk in a double-boiler and add 1½ tablespoonfuls of cornstarch which has been stirred to a smooth mass in what remains cold of 2 cupfuls of milk. Add this to the scalded milk and cook eight minutes. Melt 2 squares of chocolate with 2 tablespoonfuls of water and add 4 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Add the chocolate and sugar to the hot milk and cornstarch, after the latter has been cooked. Beat stiff the whites of 2 eggs, add to them 2-3 of a cupful of powdered sugar. Add to this the unbeaten yolks of the eggs. Stir the eggs into the milk and cornstarch and cook for one minute. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Cover with a perforated tin till cool. Serve this on fresh-made little cakes or with a floating island of whipped cream or beaten whites of eggs; or it may be served with the prune whip.

## Care of a Silk Umbrella

A silk umbrella seldom receives the proper care, and consequently is usually disappointing in its wearing qualities. Remember in buying, that a soft silk wears the best, and that

wrapped around the stick, then fasten with the silk band and slip on the silk cover. If you have just bought a new silk umbrella, remove it immediately from its case, open it, and allow the creases to stretch out for a while over the taut frame.

If it is wet, never leave an umbrella standing on the point in the ordinary way, as the water will trickle down and spoil the silk, and make the wires rusty. It is also a mistake to open an umbrella when wet and stand it on the ribs, as this stretches the silk, making it baggy, and it will be impossible to fold it smoothly when dry. The right way is first to shake out as much of the water as possible, then stand the umbrella on its handle, loosely opened to drain. If the silk gets spotted, remove the spots with a silk cloth dipped in warm water and soap suds. Clean a gold or silver handle with whiting, wash a china handle in warm soap suds, and rub a wooden handle with a very slightly oiled cloth.

## An Asbestos Table Pad

Hot dishes cannot damage the dining table if it is protected by an asbestos table pad. The cover is made of white flannelette, in two sections, to fit either a round or square dining table. Each section is divided by rows of stitching which form casings for asbestos boards one foot wide, about one-quarter of an inch thick, and shaped to fit either round or square tables. Extra sections should be made for use when additional boards are placed in the table.

When the cover becomes soiled, the boards are removed from the casings and the cover washed. The asbestos boards are then replaced. The flannelette cover may be embroidered on the edges. When it is removed from the table, the sections fold together, and can be put away in a small space.

## Hand Decorated Flower Pots

Some ordinary clay flower pots, a can of paint, the right paint brush, and some kindergarten papers and patterns, are materials with which one can make surprisingly attractive containers for growing plants.

Below are the materials and their approximate costs:

Clay pots, in appropriate sizes, 5c and up  
One pint of paint.....50c  
Coated kindergarten paper, per sheet.....4c  
Set of nine patterns.....20c  
Set of 100 patterns, assorted, of colored paper, for silhouettes.....50c

The flower pots, of course, may be selected in appropriate sizes, and a pint of paint will cover a goodly number.

The kindergarten papers and patterns may be secured from any kindergarten supply house, or in shops where schoolbooks are carried. The coated papers are furnished in all colors and are in sheets 20x24in. so that a great many designs may be cut

Beginning on Jan. 5, the Household Page of The Christian Science Monitor will appear on Friday of each week, instead of Thursday as at present.

JOINING RAGS FOR RAG RUGS  
MADE A PLEASURE BY THE  
KNOTA-KNOTTER  
The tedious—long-drawn-out job of joining Rags is now a PLEASURE made possible by this simple device. Complete instructions sent.  
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SPECIALTY  
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N. Gloucester  
Road Station. Telephone  
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It's All in the Icing  
Packed in Box. Post Free 2/6.  
Cash with order  
WALLIS & BLAKELEY  
CARBOROUGH, ENGLAND

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Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury but necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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## Ladies! Save Your Shoes.

AUTO HEEL PROTECTOR  
Fits securely on shoe or rubber heel; protects heel and counter from grease, scuffing and wear; easily removed. Sold by first class department stores.  
J. E. F. Distributing Co.  
1181 Garland Building  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Can be had by dyeing your portieres, drapes, etc., to match your rugs—or dye your rugs to match the wall paper or other color tone of your room. Consult our experts in rejuvenating and dyeing of rugs, portieres, drapes, etc.

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# STOCK MARKET MOVES WITHIN NARROW RANGE

## Operations on New York Exchange Somewhat Professional in Character

Stock prices were irregular and moved within narrow limits at the opening of today's New York market. The main tendency was downward. Piggy Wiggly was pushed up 1 point to a new high record, and good buying was noted in General Electric, U. S. Steel, May Department Stores, Chandler Motors and Eastman Kodak, the gains ranging from large fractions to 1 point.

Studebaker, which registered a marked advance earlier in the week, dropped 1 1/2 points on profit-taking. Weakness also was noted in American International Corporation, Union Pacific, Baldwin, International Paper, and Transcontinental Oil, most of the early losses, however, being limited to fractions. Fisher Body opened 1 1/2 points lower.

Foreign exchanges were easy, demand sterling being quoted at \$4.64 1/2.

### List Much Mixed

The conflicting price movements intimated a decided division of speculative opinion as to the ultimate trend of the market. Widening up of certain specialties was utilized as a screen for distribution and short selling elsewhere, active railroad shares showing marked weakness.

California Petroleum, Barnsdall A. Chandler, Spicer Manufacturing, North American, and Endicott Johnson were actively bought, the gains ranging from 1 to 4 points.

Selling pressure was most effective against Baldwin, Studebaker, Burns Brothers A and B, Pacific Oil, Pan American issues, American Sugar, Consolidated Gas, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna Railroad, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, and Illinois Central, all off 1 to nearly 2 points.

### Selling Increases

The volume of selling orders increased considerably after mid-day, the severe depression of special stocks causing considerable profit-taking in several of the earlier strong features, particularly California Petroleum, which fell back 3, and Piggy Wiggly 5 points from the high figure of the morning. Railroad weakness was shown by a considerable number of stocks, Federal Mining and Smelting yielding 5 1/2, "Soo" 5, Fisher Body 4 1/2, Kelsey Wheel 5, American Locomotive 3 1/2, and Chicago Northwestern 2 1/2. Baldwin was subsequently advanced to 140 1/2, and Studebaker crossed 141 but they both relapsed again when selling persisted in other parts of the list.

### Bonds Reactionary

Losses outnumbered the gains in today's early bond dealings, price changes in the market being sectional. United States Government securities were under slight pressure, the active issues showing declines of 8 to 12 cents on \$100.

Slight improvement in the Japanese bonds was the only noteworthy development in the foreign list. In the railroad division, Rock Island Refunding 4 1/2 and Pioneer Adjusting 6 1/2 each gained nearly a point while New Haven 6 1/2 was reactionary. Weakness also was noted in American Smelting 5 1/2, Wilson Convertible 7 1/2, and Montana Power 5 1/2 and Cerro de Pasco 5 1/2.

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 1/2 p. m.)

Amalgam	High	Low	Last
Ragland Silver	12.10	12.00	12.00
Boston Silver	12.10	12.00	12.00
Butte & London	12.10	12.00	12.00
Monte Carlo	12.10	12.00	12.00
Sandwich	12.10	12.00	12.00
Cristal Copper	12.10	12.00	12.00
Eurolex	12.10	12.00	12.00
Cladon	12.10	12.00	12.00
Homa Oil	12.10	12.00	12.00
Iron Ore	12.10	12.00	12.00
Malay	12.10	12.00	12.00
Mex Silver Metals	12.10	12.00	12.00
Rubal	12.10	12.00	12.00
Radial	12.10	12.00	12.00
St. States Cons	12.10	12.00	12.00
Shaw	12.10	12.00	12.00
Shaw	12.10	12.00	12.00
Texas Oil	12.10	12.00	12.00
United Verde	12.10	12.00	12.00
Verde Mines	12.10	12.00	12.00

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hantz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2 1/2 p. m.)

Jan.	Open	High	Low	Last
Jan.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Feb.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Mar.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Apr.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
May	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Jun.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Jul.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Aug.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Sep.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Oct.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Nov.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52
Dec.	26.52	26.52	26.50	26.52

## BRITISH ROAD DIVIDENDS

LONDON, Dec. 27.—In order to maintain their dividends, British railways may not have to dip heavily into the £80,000,000 of the reparations fund received from the Government. Revenue figures for the closing year show only one line, the Great Western, had receipts more than total expenditures of the year previous. Nevertheless, expenditures were greatly reduced in 1922 because of lower wages, and cheaper coal.

## REPARATIONS SUBJECT AGAIN

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The new reparations proposals the German Government will not definitely estimate the amount of the reparations, but it is reported that some industrialists declare about 4,000,000,000 gold marks is the maximum amount bearable. The Government is to propose an examination of Germany's reparations abilities by the international committee, whose decision will be accepted.

## BRITISH COAL RECORD

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The British coal output for the week ending Dec. 18 was 5,738,400 tons, an increase of 146,400 over the previous week and a new high level for 1922.

## FLOUR COSTS MORE

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The price of flour here has advanced 6d to 4s 6d.

## CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The Burlington

Railroad's freight loadings in the first three weeks of the month increased 27.6 per cent to 115,000 tons.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 1/2 p. m.)

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## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2 1/2 p. m.)

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**BOSTON'S PORT  
MAKES RECORD  
IN IMPORT DUTIES**

Docks Congested With Merchandise, Formerly on Free List, Now Paying New Rates

New records were made during the year nearly completed for the collection of duties on imported merchandise through the port of Boston, a direct result of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, which put wool and many other items that came to Boston in large quantities, on the dutiable list after eight and a half years on the free list under the Underwood tariff law.

Figures compiled especially for The Christian Science Monitor today by customs officials at Boston show that \$37,161,532.53 were collected at Boston from Jan. 1 to Dec. 26, 1922, inclusive, from duties, fees, and various miscellaneous collections. It is estimated by a careful study of the most recent figures, by those in charge of collections, that approximately \$753,000 will be collected for the rest of 1922, making grand total of \$37,914,532.53 for the 12 months. This compares with \$15,951,255.13 collected during the calendar year 1921.

**Men Added to Force**  
Willford W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs at Boston, has been forced to request additional men to handle the heavy amount of work connected with importing goods through Boston because of the intricate details of the new tariff. Then again, the actual amount of imports is larger than for a long time. Six inspector-weighers, three guards, and three inspector-clerks have been authorized and are expected to be appointed immediately from the civil service lists. It is probable that the three inspector-clerks will be assigned to New Bedford, Fall River, and Gloucester, Mass., one man to each port.

There is a serious congestion of merchandise at Boston just now, particularly due to the heavy imports and partially to the inability of the railroads to haul the goods away in sufficient time to provide space for discharging cargoes from the steamers already in port and waiting at the docks. Collector Lufkin says that there has not been such activity at transatlantic terminals of Boston for the last 25 years.

**Steamers Dock Anywhere**  
An example of the congestion is seen in the fact that it has been necessary to dock various incoming steamers at other than the usual berths. Egyptian cotton, which is coming in quantities at this time, of the year, is usually docked at Mystic pier, Charlestown, or at East Boston. A recent arrival, the steamer Sabatana, was forced to dock at the Army Base, South Boston, adding the delay of switching the cars loaded with cotton over to the Boston & Maine tracks for conveyance to the fumigating plants at Charlestown and East Somerville.

Cotton importers were seriously inconvenienced and greatly provoked at the delay in discharging this cargo. The steamer brought 13,660 bales of Egyptian cotton. Normally, 40 cars a day are loaded from the ship. In this case, one week was taken to load 45 cars, partially because of the shortage of available empty cars. Of this number only 13 were delivered to the Union Freight railroad for switching over to the Boston & Maine tracks, during the week in question.

**Million Dollars a Week**  
Examination of the figures showing collections by the customs staff, brings to light the fact that more than \$1,000,000 has been collected each week for the last 12 months, during which time the new tariff has been effective. The figures for 1922, month by month are: January, \$1,373,712.83; February, \$1,995,671.65; March, \$2,413,131.92; April, \$1,471,748.39; May, \$2,135,825.75; June, \$2,071,791.42; July, \$2,234,644.61; August, \$3,153,155.67; September, \$3,551,206.72; October, \$5,081,086.40; November, \$5,529,629.85; December to Dec. 26, \$4,533,863.19, and estimated from Dec. 27 to 30, \$733,000.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

	1922	1921
Gross	\$14,549,338	\$11,805,316
Net	12,018,242	10,307,385
Operating	1,918,607	6,145
Operating	1,918,607	6,145
Operating	1,918,607	6,145
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**GERMANY LEADER  
AS COPPER USER**

United States Exports Expanding in Substantial Way

Corrected and official figures of exports from the United States of copper metal for the first 10 months of this year display that the total output to foreign countries during that period was 693,705,600 pounds, compared with 489,664,000 pounds for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 120,041,600 pounds. Shipments this year are also 73,382,400 pounds larger than in the first 10 months of 1920, and 172,455,360 pounds greater than in the corresponding months of 1919.

Shipments to Germany in the first 10 months of this year were 165,726,760 pounds, and if those to Holland are included, the total takings for German account were 195,784,960 pounds. The total exports to Germany direct in 1921 amounted to 233,072,479 pounds, in 1920 to 89,194,588 pounds, and in 1919 to 6,831,400 pounds. There were no shipments to Germany during 1918, 1917, and 1916. During 1913 exports to Germany were 307,150,761 pounds. In 1913 exports of copper to Germany constituted nearly one-third of the total foreign shipments.

France is the next best foreign customer for American copper. Shipments to that country during the first 10 months of this year were 109,621,120 pounds, and these figures compare with 98,731,640 pounds for the entire year 1921.

England appears as the third largest customer, with takings in the first 10 months of 78,435,080 pounds. Copper shipments to the United Kingdom per shipments to the United Kingdom during the year 1921 were 62,334,868 pounds. The Orient has been a customer this year to the extent of 45,029,120 pounds.

Foreign consumption of copper metal has made great strides this year. Fresh demands on a large scale should develop for foreign account in the year. World consumption of copper is decidedly on the upgrade, and vigorous buying in all markets is anticipated after the turn of the year. The bulk of the enormous tonnage of war scrap which hung over the market has gone into the melting pot, and from now forward the consuming world will have to depend more and more on the virgin metal.

**Acceptance Market**  
Spot, Boston delivery.  
60/90 days ..... 4 1/4%  
90/120 days ..... 4 1/4%  
120/150 days ..... 4 1/4%  
150/180 days ..... 4 1/4%  
180/210 days ..... 4 1/4%  
210/240 days ..... 4 1/4%  
240/270 days ..... 4 1/4%  
270/300 days ..... 4 1/4%  
300/330 days ..... 4 1/4%  
330/360 days ..... 4 1/4%  
360/390 days ..... 4 1/4%  
390/420 days ..... 4 1/4%  
420/450 days ..... 4 1/4%  
450/480 days ..... 4 1/4%  
480/510 days ..... 4 1/4%  
510/540 days ..... 4 1/4%  
540/570 days ..... 4 1/4%  
570/600 days ..... 4 1/4%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
London	4 1/2	4 1/2
Athens	4 1/2	4 1/2
Berlin	4 1/2	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	4 1/2
Budapest	4 1/2	4 1/2
Genoa	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hamburg	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2	4 1/2
Prague	4 1/2	4 1/2
Stockholm	4 1/2	4 1/2
Warsaw	4 1/2	4 1/2
Vienna	4 1/2	4 1/2
Zurich	4 1/2	4 1/2

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges ..... \$60,000,000  
Year ago today ..... \$56,000,000  
Balances ..... 21,000,000  
Year ago today ..... 20,000,000  
P. R. bank credit ..... 14,318,696  
Year ago today ..... 14,318,696

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign currencies given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous
Demand	\$4.64	\$4.64
Cables	4.64	4.64
France	0.24	0.24
Guillemets	0.24	0.24
Mark	0.0005	0.0005
Lire	0.0005	0.0005
Swiss franc	0.0005	0.0005
Belgian franc	0.0005	0.0005
Kroner (Aust)	0.0005	0.0005
Swedish krona	0.0005	0.0005
Denmark	0.0005	0.0005
Norway	0.0005	0.0005
Finland	0.0005	0.0005
Yokohama	0.0005	0.0005
Rumania	0.0005	0.0005
Portugal	0.0005	0.0005
Hong Kong	0.0005	0.0005
Bombay	0.0005	0.0005
Yokohama	0.0005	0.0005
Brazil	0.0005	0.0005
Uruguay	0.0005	0.0005
Chile	0.0005	0.0005
Colombia	0.0005	0.0005

**FRENCH BANK STATEMENT**  
PARIS, Dec. 28.—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Dec. 27 '21	Dec. 27 '22
Gold	5,524,800,000	5,524,800,000
Silver	238,400,000	238,400,000
Coins	4,890,100,000	4,890,100,000
Circulation	36,352,200,000	36,487,400,000
Deposits	2,288,900,000	2,717,100,000
to state	23,600,000,000	24,600,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5 1/2%

**REPARATIONS PLAN**  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—The French policy in regard to German reparations is being determined on two points, namely, a moratorium shall be elastic and any pledges must have a progressive character. A provisional two months' freedom from payment is favored, which period may be extended at will of the Allies. Seizure of revenues from state mines and forests is advocated, with potential seizure of customs receipts and taxation of coal as it leaves the Ruhr district.

**BELGIAN BUDGET AFFAIRS**  
LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Belgian budget deficit is estimated at 2,395,000,000 francs, expenditures totaling 3,377,000,000 francs and receipts 9,825,000,000 francs.

**GOOD PROGRESS  
OF PHILADELPHIA  
RAPID TRANSIT**

Dividend Earned and Wage Bonus Assured—Standard of Service Raised

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The co-operative wage dividend idea, as applied to public utilities, was introduced by President Thomas E. Mitten of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company nearly a year ago. Now another large corporation in the city, the Philadelphia Electric Company, has adopted a plan of this kind.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit will close the year with the 6 per cent dividend on the \$30,000,000 capital stock fully earned after paying all operating expenses, fixed charges, and taxes. There has also been earned the extra wages for the men represented by 10 per cent of the pay roll promised to the employees as a co-operative wage dividend if they would co-operate with the management to such effect as to assure the payment of the 6 per cent dividend on the stock.

**Valuation Decision Awaited**  
In appearing before the Public Service Commission in valuation proceedings, the past year, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company presented data and testimony to show a present reproduction cost far in excess of the amount required to justify a continuance of the present dividend, and also claimed such extraordinary efficiency in operation as to justify substantial recognition thereof as provided under the Public Service Company law.

Gross revenues of the company, with the existing rate of fare, meet the present revenue requirements and the amount collected must, it would appear under the law and facts, be continued in order to provide for operating expenses, reserve for depreciation, taxes and a fair return on the used and useful property.

The valuation decision will, it is believed, fully recognize the established service on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit's acceptance, otherwise, final determination can be reached only after appeal and judgment of the courts. Meantime, the present fare (7 cents, or 25 cents for four-trip ticket), is under the law, assured of continuance.

**Capital Betterments**  
Capital betterments and extensions for 1922 approximated \$2,000,000, including settlement for equipment and facilities under war-time lease from the United States Government. Expenditures for betterments and improvements, as in former years, have been partly financed from the renewal reserve.

This method of financing capital requirements will be used until dividend earnings ability is sufficiently established to make the securities salable under the terms of the 1907 city agreement by which new capital must be obtained from Philadelphia Rapid Transit stock sold at par, or by use of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit guaranteed stock, which must be sufficiently good to make bonds issued for construction purposes readily salable.

The management is said to have appropriated nearly \$1,000,000 toward the raising of the standard of service supplied to the public, calculated to provide an increase of 20 per cent in the service on the elevated and about 8 per cent on the surface. Operation on the combined Market Street-Frankford Elevated-Subway line, which at first was temporarily subject to occasional disarrangement of schedules, due to the newness of the equipment, is now on a satisfactory basis, and which, it is stated, will improve in efficiency as the road becomes tuned up and the men more familiar with the equipment.

**One-Man Cars**  
One-man cars, with their safety devices, manned and operated by efficient operators have, it is declared, enabled men and management to produce, with the present rate of fare and the present rate of wages, savings in operating costs sufficient to afford an increase of 20 per cent in the service on lines converted to one-man operation. The company has over 200 one-man cars in operation. Based upon passengers carried and car miles operated, accidents have been decreased, according to the company, nearly 20 per cent, as compared with the accidents occurring with two-man operation.

The increased production per man employed made possible by one-man cars is one of the several factors, including larger modern cars, improved car scheduling and routing, which endeavor to manage management to produce 137 per cent more traffic units per train than in 1910.

**Public Utility Earnings**  
GREAT WESTERN POWER  
November—1922 Increase  
Gross ..... \$778,469 \$770,974  
Net ..... 422,189 442,432  
Operating ..... 170,312 170,312  
Gross—12 mos ..... 7,613,570 7,368,480  
Net ..... 4,609,875 4,430,464  
Operating ..... 2,068,722 2,119,807  
Bal after pd divs ..... 1,541,153 1,809,807

	1922	1921
Gross	\$778,469	\$770,974
Net	422,189	442,432
Operating	170,312	170,312
Gross—12 mos	7,613,570	7,368,480
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**NORTHERN PACIFIC  
IS DOING BETTER**

Estimated Road Will Show Five Per Cent on Stock

The estimate that the Northern Pacific will show earnings this year amounting to about 5 per cent on the \$248,000,000 included 10 per cent dividend on the \$28,337 shares of Burlington stock owned by the Northern Pacific, but did not take account of the undivided equity in Burlington's 1922 earnings.

Burlington this year, however, will not show a very wide margin, estimated above the 10 per cent dividend on its \$170,839,100 stock, of which Northern Pacific and Great Northern own, in equal parts, slightly over 97 per cent.

Indications are that Burlington will earn somewhat over \$11 a share on its stock this year. The net operating income for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was \$19,159,831. Estimating earnings for the last two months of the year on the 10-year average would give a total net operating income for 1922 of approximately \$24,500,000. Other income for the year would be approximately \$3,400,000, which represents an increase over last year, owing to interest on \$30,000,000 5 per cent bonds issued last January.

This would work out as follows:  
Estimated net operating income ..... \$24,500,000  
Other income ..... 3,400,000  
Total income ..... 27,900,000  
Fixed charges ..... 8,400,000  
Surplus after fixed charges ..... 19,500,000  
Equity a share on \$170,839,100 stock ..... 11.18

The 10 per cent dividend on Burlington's stock calls for \$17,083,910, so that the surplus over dividends this year promises to be a little more than \$2,000,000. A new year of 45.5 per cent of the Burlington stock, the Northern Pacific's share in the equity would be approximately \$970,000, equal to less than 4 of 1 per cent on the Northern Pacific's own \$248,000,000 stock.

In 1921 Burlington earned \$14.93 a share on \$170,839,100 stock. In that year it declared a stock dividend of 54.132 per cent, increasing its outstanding stock from \$110,839,100, boosted the dividend rate from 8 per cent to 10 per cent per annum and declared a cash extra of 15 per cent. It actually paid 27 per cent in cash dividends in 1921, namely 2 per cent on \$170,839,100 stock and 25 per cent, including the extra, on \$170,839,100 stock, aggregating \$44,926,557.

The result of the declaration of the stock dividend and the cash extra was to draw down profit and loss surplus from \$214,129,391 Dec. 31, 1920 to \$134,415,784, Dec. 31, 1921.

**BANK OF ENGLAND  
WEEKLY REPORT**  
LONDON, Dec. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	1922	1921
Total reserve	\$21,015,000	\$21,015,000
Circulation	124,877,000	124,877,000
Bullion	127,443,000	127,443,000
Other assets	13,358,000	13,358,000
Other deposits	119,003,000	119,003,000
Public debt	13,223,000	13,223,000
Total assets	51,987,000	51,987,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities











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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Davey Winkle in Circusland

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By EDWIN P. NORWOOD

"HI KI! HI KI!" sounded the cries of the clowns as they jumped, rolled and tumbled on into the passage.

"Here, Davey—give me your hand!" the monkey called out.

"And you hold fast to my ruff!" cried Topper to Jupps.

So the three friends plunged laughingly, squealing, barking in with the rest.

"I say there, What-Next," panted Pinky-Pink-Pink. "I simply can't swallow another one!"

"Nor I!" gurgled Green.

"Nor I!" pleaded Hammer-Stick.

"All right," called What-Next, tossing the words on back as he ran, "everybody will stop swallowing and laugh as much as he likes. Only—"

But at this a whole gale of tickles-sounds drowned the rest of his words. And now, shouting with laughter, that polka-dot crew raced on down the passage that led from the shop, sounding a fresh burst of glee at every thump, stomp and thwack made by the fists or the feet of that oncoming jack.

"And from now," added What-Next, "whoever is thumped is counted out and must sit in a corner for the rest of the day."

Even as he spoke both Black and White were caught by the jack.

"Off to the corner with you!" commanded What-Next.

"Goodness," muttered Topper, "I mustn't get thumped because I've just got to get back to the circus today."

"And so've I," Davey said. "If only What-Next hadn't lost his thinking cap."

"Bother with thinking caps," Jupps interrupted. "You two just follow Justinus Ulysses Petronius Peppers Simian!" And turning off to one side, he darted away in double-quick time.

"Where you going?" Topper demanded, as he and the boy followed tight at Jupps' tail.

"To the Elephant Cave. Once we can get an elephant, we—"

"But they're all up in the menagerie tent," Davey protested. "I saw them there."

"Not the wooden ones," Topper replied.

"Wooden ones!"

"Of course," the dog said. "The clown kind. But not another word until we get to the cave."

## Rows of Gray Elephants

Down they went through a still different passage. As they ran there were moments when it seemed that the clowns and the jack had been left far behind. But, two minutes later, the laughter and thumps would grow clearer again.

"Sounds as though they're headed this way," Topper warned Jupps. "If we can only get to the cave—"

"Here it is!" cried the monkey, while, rounding a corner the three burst through two wide, swinging doors. And there, lined in long lines like toys in a shop except that every one was as tall as the top of the cave—stood row after row of ponderous gray elephants.

"Quick!" commanded the monkey. "A ladder! A ladder!"

"Here's one," answered Topper. And the dog nosing one end and the boy dragging the other, they carried the ladder from the side of the cave to the feet of the biggest elephant of all.

"Up with it!" called Jupps; and smack it went against the mammoth gray side.

"Now the door! You, Davey—up the ladder with you and open the door."

"Door! What door?" puzzled the boy, as he scrambled over the rounds.

"The one in its side! Pull back the ear and twist on the knob."

By now Davey was at the top of the ladder. And then it was that—catching the edge of the giant ear as the monkey directed—he saw that the elephant was not a real one at all, but made only of leather and painted-up wood!

But there was no time to ask questions. Instead Davey pulled at the ear. Straight back it flopped, as though hung on a hinge. Just behind was a knob. This he turned and, just as he did, there came a click and a swish while an entire part of the side opened out like a door!

Even as it fell back there came shouts from the passage that led to the cave.

"It's the clowns and the thumping jack!" Jupps cried in warning. "Get along—inside with you!" And so, Davey entering first, Topper coming next and the monkey remaining behind long enough to cast off the ladder, the three descended into the depths of the elephant.

## In the Depths of the Elephant

And just in time. For even as the door was closing, What-Next, Scissor-Saw and those clowns yet uncaught came tumbling into the cave with that jack at their heels. Six were thumped on the spot and sent rolling and laughing to one side of the cave.

"But it'll not catch us!" Jupps shouted triumphantly. And as he heaved upon the challenge, he began to tug upon levers and spin various wheels. Straightaway that elephant started to move. Up went one foot and down went the next, while the big fellow's trunk began to sway like a pendulum in a grandfather's clock. Davey could see that they moved, for here and there in the walls of the hollow insides were little round holes through which he looked out.

Now he saw that Jupps and the wheels were turning the elephant about. One of the wheels made it turn to the right or another caused it to lumber on around to the left; while this or that lever worked the ears, feet and trunk, with one specially used to guide the flops of its tail!

Slowly at first and then more quickly, the huge wooden elephant swung around toward the doors through which the three friends had entered the cave. As it did a fresh shout went up from the clowns. And next (just as though it could see

through its painted-on eyes!) that jack ran a-thumping for the elephant's head.

"Here it comes, Jupps!" cried Davey from his peep-hole in front, "a banging and a pounding—"

"Just where I want it," the monkey returned. "Now, then, to work the wheels that work the trunk!"

As he spoke Jupps began to turn this

wheel and that. Instantly the trunk began to twist too. Now it reached out, and then—quick as a flash—wound around that jack's waist and swung that thumping-thump-thumper clear off the ground!

"You've got it! You've got it!" Davey called out. But already Jupps had begun to move a lever back and forth with hippy speed. As he did the trunk shook that jack as a wind shakes a leaf.

"Rattle, rattle, rattle!" went something inside it.

"Whizz!" sounded the spring that Hammer-Stick had put in. And then, with a final flip and a toss, the trunk sent that jack in a heap to the floor to trouble those clowns with its thumps, never more.

"And now to carry Davey back to the biggest tent!" cried Jupps, as he skipped from the levers across to the wheels. So, with clowns clinging to the tail and clowns on its feet, the great, swaying fellow rumbled out of the cave.

A new way was chosen and in scarcely three winks more than no time at all, a familiar sight met Davey's two eyes. For there—not a stone's throw away—rose the wonderful stairs that he had seen from the Arch with Wallow and Jupps.

Just as before, a vast host climbed up and down; prancing plumed horses with silver-decked trappings, ridden by riders in azure and gold. With them were clowns, or dainty-toed dancers mingling with jingling bells and dogs wearing bells. And into this maze went the big wooden elephant, striding into the midst of the hum and the laughter.

Davey Winkle, it will soon be time for you to skip. Jupps at that moment decided. "For here we all come up out of the ground." Even as he said that, the stairs ended and the elephant stepped into the tent that had only that morning been put into place in the Winkle back pasture.

"Only that morning! What a day it had been."

## Back in the Circus Tent

From his peephole Davey once more saw the thousands of people who had

come to the circus. After a moment he found his father there, too, and his mother and sister—yes, there they all sat with his own vacant seat alongside them.

"Now we are going to start round," came Jupps' voice. "And just as the clowns and the elephant get close to your seat, I will open the door. Then, quick as a jiffy—"

"Here we go," whispered Topper, as he pulled at one of the wheels. And off they went around the very biggest tent, the clown elephant swinging its trunk and flopping its tail to the tune of the band and the laughs of the crowd.

"Get ready, Davey," called out the monkey. "There isn't a ladder, but you can make it all right. Just slip to the ground—"

"And then to your seat," added the dog.

"I will," answered the boy. "And I can't begin to tell you what a grand time I've had in Circusland. You've all been so good—"

"Tut! Tut!" answered Jupps. "All I say is, 'Come on down again some day.' And now then—ready!"

At that, and with a click of a spring, the monkey opened the door. Out in a twinkling leaped that quick Davey boy—on to What-Next's nearest shoulder and then to the ground.

"Hi! Look! Look!" at that very moment cried all the clowns, pointing their fingers toward the roof of the tent. Instantly every eye was turned up above. Needless to say, the Winkles looked, too. And when their heads tilted down, there sat Davey once more in the seat from which he had slipped when Jupps tugged at his toes.

"Well, well!" exclaimed Mr. Winkle. "Here's that boy again! Where in the world have you been all this time, son?"

"Oh, father!" Davey answered. "There was a monkey named Jupps; and we saw seals, and polar bears, and there were hippos that—"

"Ah!" nodded Mr. Winkle. "In the menagerie, eh?" Then, leaning over, he confided: "It's all right, mother. Davey was just back in the menagerie tent."

"Oh, no, sir," began Davey.

But just then Mr. Winkle's eyes and ears were entirely taken up with something that was happening far off down the tent. And so the boy never finished the sentence.

THE END.

## Hector in the Garden

THE rain fell in long shining spears. Elizabeth stood by the window, with her head bent against the pane. She followed the course of the falling, pearl-shaped drops upon it with her forefinger. "Rain, rain, come tomorrow!" Sometimes she thought that, if she said this long enough, the rain politely stopped. Perhaps it went on to another place where it was more needed. At any rate, it ceased quite suddenly today, and the sun and Elizabeth rushed out of doors together.

Under the dripping chestnuts and the big pear tree she ran swiftly to see her dear friend, the giant. He was a most beautiful giant! His name was Hector and he lay stretched at full length on the smooth turf.

"Oh Hector, dear," said Elizabeth, "I must comb your hair."

So she took a rake and ran it gently about his head.

"Now I must fix up your face, dear. It's all wet." And she knelt to remove something from his rosy cheeks. Hector seemed to smile as he lay there, winking placidly in the sunshine, but he said nothing. You see, he wasn't much of a talker, for this is what Hector was made of.

Eyes of gentianella azure. Staring, winking at the skies. Nose of gillyflowers and box. Scented grasses, put for locks—Which a little breeze, at pleasure, Set a-waving round his eyes. Brazen helm of daffodillies. With a glitter toward the light: Purple violets, for the mouth.

Breathing perfumes west and south; And a sprig of daisy, for the hair. And a breadplate, made of daisies. Closely fitting, leaf by leaf; Periwinkles interlaced; Drawn for belt about the waist; While the brown bees, humming praises, Shot their arrows round the chief.

Elizabeth wondered, as she knelt there under the pear tree, if his lips did not move—namely Troy, where he had been a mighty warrior long ago. And if the daisies did not flutter in response to his beating heart. She thought he might have just rolled into the garden all the way from Troy. It would take him a long time to come, of course. He seemed more beautiful than ever after the rain had washed him fresh and clean.

"The gardener came along and said: 'Hector looks fine today, doesn't he, Miss?'"

"Oh, yes," said Elizabeth. "I think he is so splendid. Some day I'm going to write verses about him."

"Well, Miss, I think that would be a very good idea," said the gardener, as he pulled a weed out of Hector's hand.

A long while after, when Elizabeth lived in London and had no such beautiful garden to play in, she wrote the verses which everyone read and praised. Some of them you have just read. Are they not vivid? Can you not see the giant made of flowers, blinking up at the little girl, who had run out to this lovely garden, lying in the shadow of the Malvern Hills to pet and talk to him.

## Rose Dawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At sundown  
the wild rose,  
like the still evening  
folds its pink petals  
of light.

At dawn  
they break open,  
like rays  
of the bright new day  
blossoming.

## The Lost Mavericks

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THEY were twin brothers; George and Giles were their names. In the 15 years of their lives they had never been parted more than a few hours, until a time came when Giles was sent to live with his uncle on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and George was taken into the home of a Mr. Jessup, who kept a country store in a mining camp, on

the western slope of the hills. Thereafter, the whole Continental Divide rose like a wall between the brothers.

If it had been summer, it would not have been difficult, for Mr. Jessup was a kindly man who would willingly have spared George, some fine day, and allowed him to ride over the pass. But it was early winter; snow was beginning to fall, so that the pass be-

Jeessup had said, full of tricks. On his sides he bore the brands of both the Sioux and the Shoshone tribes. What one tribe had not taught him the other had.

The moment George took his seat the cayuse began rearing and kicking. But George clamped his knees tight and kept his seat. Then Blackhawk stood still, planted his four feet firmly, and shook himself until George's teeth chattered in his head. George only laughed. Then the pony suddenly lay down and began to roll. George leaped off, but kept tight hold of the bridle. When Blackhawk got up, George sprang back into the saddle again. The boy did not mind the tricks of the cayuse in the least. Indeed, he minded wrapping up sugar and corn meal in the dark grocery store far more, for he had always been an outdoor boy, who found indoor work very irksome.

Once Blackhawk had been convinced that a true rider sat in the saddle, he settled down. George rode the pony into the corral and drove out the four strays into the open road. This was not hard to do, as Blackhawk helped in many ways, nipping the flanks of the mavericks, heading them off when they tried to run back into the corral, chasing them when they broke apart and scattered into the timber, doing all this with the greatest intelligence.

The Long Climb Over the Pass

At last the four head of cattle were collected and forced to begin their long climb up the wagon road that led to a logging camp. The sleds that had passed over the road for the past week had packed down the snow to a hard footing. The mavericks, therefore, moved along steadily for the next few hours.

But at last the hard-packed road came to a sudden end, when the travelers reached the lumber camp. Before them stretched an unbroken drift of snow. The cook at the camp thrust his head out of his door and called to George: "Where you going in this weather?"

"Over the pass," called George. "You can't get through. The drifts are bad up there, and it's going to snow some more."

"I'll get through all right," said George and on he started.

But after floundering about a few minutes in the drifts, the cattle stopped short and looked up uncertainly at the unbroken way before them. George and Blackhawk tried in every possible way to force them onward. Sometimes George rode ahead to break the trail, often he rode behind trying to force the beasts to move. Several times he got off the pony and pushed the strays with all his might. In an hour the mavericks had scarcely moved two miles. The situation was becoming critical.

"Get up there! Go on there!" George bellowed in the teeth of the wind. But the cattle had come to a decided halt. Sometimes they moved a little, to be sure, from side to side of the snowy trail, but step forward they would not.

Help Comes at Last

Was it a hopeless task? George did not know; but suddenly, at the end of his own resources, some beautiful words drifted to him, there on those snowy heights, words which he had often heard his mother murmur: "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills from whence cometh my help."

And he did lift up his eyes, blinded as they were with the snow, and saw something dark and solid moving toward him.

"Hello there!" a voice rang out. "Hello, George!" shouted back.

A horseman floundered toward him. George stumbled forward and saw that it was Giles.

Giles stopped short, he reached down an arm and drew his brother close. "You look pretty good to me," he said.

"You look pretty good to me, too," George said, huskily.

"I came to meet you," Giles exclaimed. "I've been breaking a trail, but the snow covers it up as fast as I have passed."

I have passed.

Once they had started downward, the cattle moved along more speedily. When the snowline was passed, they even broke into a clumsy run. At dawn the boys drove up to the ranch, whence the mavericks had strayed so many months ago.

Mr. Spaulding came out to see who was making so much clatter. When he saw two boys with his four lost mavericks, he was tremendously surprised. "You don't mean to tell me," he exclaimed after questioning them, "that the creature had wandered over the pass, and that you two boys have brought them back in this weather?"

When the boys nodded, the ranchman took out an old wallet. "Who gets the \$12?" he asked.

"Giles," said George.

"George," said Giles.

Mr. Spaulding laughed. "Settle it between you," he said. "You look so much alike, I can't tell you apart anyway."

"We are twin brothers," the boys explained.

"Twin brothers! I suppose you always work together?"

The boys sighed and explained why that was never the case any more, since their homes lay on either side of the range.

Mr. Spaulding looked at them thoughtfully. "I like you two boys," he said. "You both have got real pluck. If I can arrange it, how would you like to come and live here with me? I'd never miss what you eat."

The boys' glowing faces answered him.

And so, in a short while, Mr. Spaulding brought this change about. Again George and Giles live under the same roof, and are never parted for more than a few hours at a time, while the four mavericks, who unwittingly brought this change about, munch contentedly in their own corral.

OUTAVIA ROBERTS.



"Here It Comes, Jupps!" Cried Davey From His Peep-Hole in Front

## A Grandma Party

"I FEEL," said Rosa Lee solemnly to her biggest doll, as she buttoned on her blue silk coat, "I feel just like having a party."

Annabelle's blue eyes looked contentedly up at Rosa Lee, and her tiny red mouth smiled pleasantly.

"Yes, I know you like parties, Annabelle, and you have been to a great many," Rosa Lee smiled back. "You have behaved very nicely all summer, except at the last party when you were reaching for a piece of cake and fell forward in your chair right into the ice cream. Don't ever do that again," warned Rosa, shaking a finger at Annabelle.

"All right, then, we'll have a party; but who will we have it for, that's what I want to know."

Annabelle slipped down in the doll carriage, as if quite overcome.

"That's just it," went on Rosa Lee, "you and I know that we've had parties for everybody. There's been one for Teddy, and one for each of our five children, and one for the little girl next door, and one for mother and one for Cousin May when she visited us."

Annabelle closed her eyes as if she was not going to think at all and had decided to go to sleep.

"Let's take her out of the carriage," Rosa Lee, taking her out of the carriage. "Listen! I've got an idea! We'll have a grandma party!"

Annabelle's blue eyes flew wide open and her smile seemed brighter than ever.

"Fanny I hadn't thought of it before," said Rosa. "For Grandma Lee hasn't had a party for months and months. Hurry now, Annabelle; we've got lots to do. There are the invitations to write and the table to trim, besides some kind of a surprise for grandma. I have some pink paper napkins left from our last party, and I'll get some branches from the fir trees in our yard, and maybe mother will cut some tiny pieces from our hedge and the little red berries will look pretty at each place."

## Interrupted Preparations

Rosa had to hurry off to school soon after that, so she could not do much more then. She just had time to write an invitation, printing it carefully on her own writing paper. She wrote:

Dear Grandma Lee,  
A party at three:  
It's just for you.  
So come, please do.

She dropped this on Grandma Lee's lap and, after Grandma had said she would be delighted to come, Rosa ran off to school.

On the way home from school, she passed a bakery. She had been skipping and dancing along, watching the wind chase the brown leaves up the street, but suddenly she stopped and went up to look in the bakery window.

"Oh, they've got those creamy pink and white peppermints again," she said half aloud, "the kind grandma likes so much. She hasn't had any lately, because the shops here don't always keep them. Wouldn't it be fun to buy her some for a surprise at the party!" and Rosa clapped her hands softly.

"I could get her 10 cents' worth," she thought, "but—Oh dear!—and she would eat the corners of her smiling mouth, and her brown eyes grew troubled. 'If I spend my 10 cents for that, I'll have to wait another whole week to get the big ball I wanted. I've saved just enough money for the ball now, and my allowance doesn't come for almost a week. Maybe I had better not buy the candy,' and she walked slowly on, feeling as if the peppermints were trying to pull her back."

At 3 o'clock Grandma Lee came smilingly into Rosa's room. "What a

pretty table you have fixed for me," she exclaimed, and Rosa's face beamed for she had worked hard.

## The Party Comes In

The pink napkins were folded cornerwise at each plate, and there were four plates, for Teddy and Annabelle had been invited, too. The branches of green fir were laid in lines across the table, with the red berries peeking out near the plates. In the center of the round table stood a gray bowl, holding two little bulbs which had been given to Rosa several weeks before, and which now rewarded her care of them by nodding at her in dainty white flowers.

Mother made the little cakes for us," explained Rosa, "and I stuffed the dates all myself, with a walnut and a bit of marshmallow cream."

"Your party looks and tastes good," smiled Grandma Lee, and Teddy and Annabelle smiled too.

"What's this, a surprise?" asked grandma, holding up the small package at the side of her plate. She read the card aloud:

To the nicest Grandma Lee  
From her loving little me.

"Well, well," said Grandma, her dark eyes twinkling, "I haven't had so much fun for a long time. Now I must open this package, before I take another bite of the party."

Rosa waited eagerly while Grandma Lee slowly untied the white ribbon, unfolded the pink paper and took out a small white box.

"My favorite peppermints," she cried, her eyes shining and all her soft wrinkles curling happily under her silvery white hair, "and I was wishing this very morning that I had some. Why, Rosa Lee, this is the nicest part of a nice party and I think your little head must be as full of kind thoughts as my heart is of happiness."

Rosa Lee's heart danced up and down with pleasure as she saw how much Grandma Lee enjoyed the party. She gave a pat to Teddy and whispered to Annabelle that she was behaving nicely, then she laughed aloud as she sang gaily.

There's parties big and parties small,  
Our Grandma party is best of all.  
L. L. R.

## Snippy

SNIPPY belongs in a good home and she has plenty of comforts, but she runs away every day in the week except Sunday. Each morning she hurries as fast as her four feet will carry her, for Snippy is a big, kind bulldog, to the end of the block in which she lives. There she waits until, far down the street, she sees a figure in a gray-blue uniform. Then she barks joyously, because she knows the postman is coming. She then runs to meet him, and for the rest of the day is his constant companion. She goes with him to all the houses on his round of calls, and accompanies him back to the post office at noon. There she will lie out at the side of the building, waiting for her friend to come, and she is always most happy when the letter carriers start out on the afternoon delivery.

Last summer, when the man of whom Snippy is so fond was away on his vacation, the men at the post office thought she would go with the postman who took the regular carrier's place. So did the family to whom Snippy belongs. But, no; Snippy sat on the front porch and looked sadly at the new man. She made no effort to go with him. The next morning that her favorite returned

she was in the house, but she heard him speak to someone in the yard, and, with one bound, she was out and ready to go. Sunday is a dull day for Snippy. She seems to know there will be no letters delivered, and never goes to the post office as she does on week days. No one seems to remember how Snippy first began going with the postman, for she has done it now for several years. She knows each house and is always disturbed if there is no mail for any place. The postman says Snippy is as well known as he is, and could almost carry the mail herself.

## Pictures in the Fire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here, beneath the fire's light,  
Come the pictures, red and bright;  
Here a green-eyed monster crawl—  
And here are towns and castle walls.

Here a schooner rocks and rolls  
All among the glowing coals.  
And close beside the andirons' feet  
Sits a jungle parakeet.

And here are scenes from many lands,  
All in red with silver bands,  
Turrets and trains and bits of lace,  
All burn in my fireplace.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Emerson's Book Room and Library

SOMETHING of the serenity of Emerson's later essays must be attributed to the quiet fields on which the great man's study windows opened. Something of the rugged music of his verse must have been blown from the pines that mark the northern boundary of his garden. Quietly beautiful those fields are today, the very fields at which Hawthorne was looking when he said that a blowing meadow in June is probably the most satisfactory object in nature. Staunch and tall even today stand the pines planted so long ago by Emerson himself and his transcendental "hired man," Henry David Thoreau, who had selected the seedlings, doubtless, from Emerson's woodlot at Walden Pond. The stone wall, the sycamores above it, and the old-fashioned garden that goes down behind the house toward the tiny mill-brook flowing through the meadow, all these must be much as they were when Emerson saw them daily.

The Alcott house anyone may see, for it is now a public museum, and Hawthorne's Wayside House is sometimes shown to visitors; but the Old Manse and Emerson's house, occupied as they still are by descendants of their famous owners, cannot be thrown open to every passer-by. The former has few Emerson relics but many of Hawthorne, and it is almost bulging with the books collected by Mrs. Ezra Ripley, a famous "learned lady" of a century ago. The Emerson house has two rooms, the front study and the book room behind it, which have been preserved as they were when their great owner lived there. The books on the shelves, the pen on the inkstand, the easy chair by the fire-place, even the soft felt hat on the nail are exactly where they were fifty years ago. Not at Stratford or in Dove Cottage, nor even at Carlyle's house in Cheyne Row, can they show anything quite like this.

As the hunter of literary associations stands in the poet's work-shop, the library, he may say to himself with a thrill of awe: "From this room, from this table, out of this very ink-well, came 'Self-Reliance' and 'Herodism' and 'Representative Men.' It may be that 'Two Rivers' and 'Forerunners' were traced by this very pen-holder. When he wrote those serene paragraphs of the second Nature essay he was seated by this window overlooking these meadows. The breeze that fluttered his pages had moved among these pine boughs, bringing him the sounds of the outer world leaf-music and the low of cattle and the whetting of the mower's scythe. I am standing at the fountain-head of a mighty river of words."

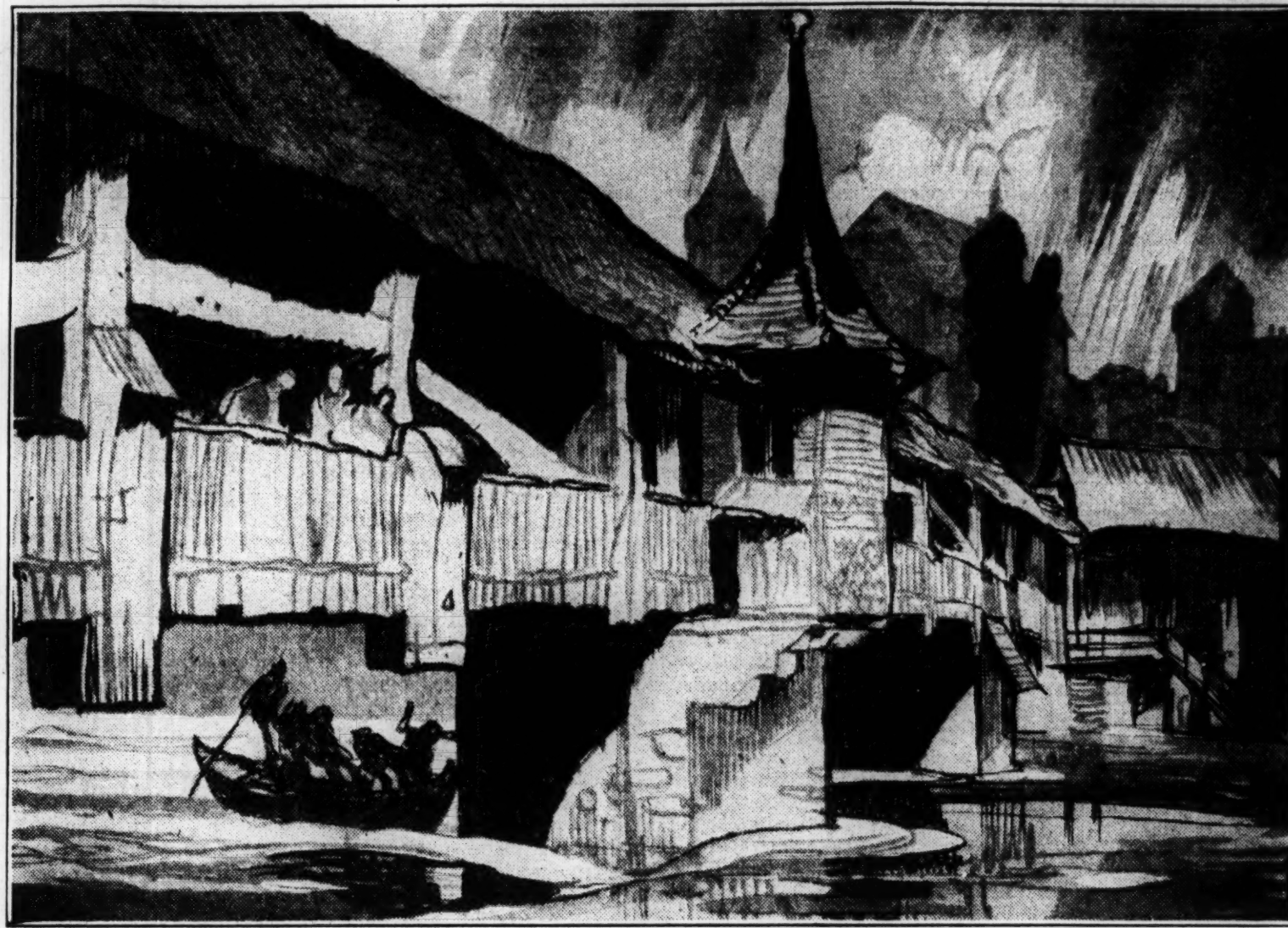
The sober facts compel us to subtract a little from this enthusiasm. In the later years, every literary traveler who got within a hundred miles of Boston wanted to visit Emerson at Concord, and the house was always open. More and more he became the victim of his fame, so that eventually it was impossible for him to do steady work in his own library. He lacked the courage and energy which made it possible for Sir Walter Scott to get through a day's work at his desk before the house was full of visitors at Abbotsford had put in appearance at the breakfast table. Emerson did the next best thing. He rented a quiet room in a house two hundred yards up the road in which he could work in peace when crowded out of his own house. No small part of his later writing, then, must have been done in this room, now belonging to the Concord Archaeological Society, to which scarcely any one pays attention.

Although Emerson was never an industrious reader, the high-spot of interest in his house must be the shelves of his library. They may contain some four or five thousand volumes, a considerable proportion of which are presentation copies sent to him from all parts of the world. One sees, as he could expect, an almost complete representation of Carlyle's books in their first editions and with the author's signatures. Fifteen miles away, in the Treasury Room of the Widener Library at Harvard, he may see, in the Carlyle collection, the books that Emerson sent in return to his great friend.

Recalling Emerson's remark that he would not read a foreign book in the original when he could get a good translation than he would swim a river where the water was perfect and with the copy of Plato—perhaps the best case. There it is, to be sure, in the original Greek—and in a most excellent state of preservation. The two translations of Plato, however, are thumbed and penciled and dog-eared in a way to indicate daily use through a long period of years. It is made evident by a slight study of these shelves that Emerson must have read French with perfect ease. Such German as he had, however, he owed largely to Carlyle's influence and exhortation. Much of his acquaintance with German thinkers, apparently, came to him either from Coleridge or by way of the French language. One easily finds the complete set of Goethe which Emerson read entirely through in order to please Carlyle. One is interested, also, in

the volumes of Beaumont and Fletcher, whom Emerson preferred in many ways even to Shakespeare. In the little room behind the library proper one finds the serried ranks of the Bohn Library which Emerson is known to have valued highly and to which he gave a gratuitous "testimonial."

Emphatically, one decides, this is not the library of a scholar in the ordinary sense of the word. One



BRIDGE AT LUCERNE. WOODCUT BY URUSHIBARA, FROM THE DESIGN OF FRANK BRANGWYN

sees that it might be, however, the library of what is called a "man of letters," and even of a "thinker." Even without this particular thinker's explicit admission, without the clear evidence of his own work, we could safely infer from his library alone that he was more bookish than he was learned, and that he dug deeply in his reading in only a very few spots, being content with rather desultory but extensive surface mining. But, after all, this is the library of the man who wrote "Self-Reliance." Why should he have read at all, except for amusement, or now and then, for corroboration? As one closes the study door he remembers that Emerson has summed up the whole matter in the words from that same essay: "I would write on the lintel of the door-post, 'Whim.' One glances upward involuntarily to see whether the word is actually written there. And then he thinks of that other sentence from the same deep-cutting and most characteristic essay, a sentence which says the final word: 'Books are for the scholar's idle hours.'"

## Out of Doors in Hardy's Novels

THE city-dweller knows the country by glimpses on summer afternoons when the weather is fine. It is in winter and by night, in storm and wind, that the country yields up its intimacies; then alone it reveals itself to those who actually live in its bosom, to those who must meet the elements in person, and cannot take shelter in the securities of the walled town. One cannot account for the beauty and the convincing air of nature that invests the action of Hardy's stories until one realizes how almost exclusively it takes place out of doors, and how largely by night, under black or starry skies, and with the utmost freedom of ventilation. If he would give us an impression of the life of the shepherd, he begins with the bleak hillside where his hut is perched, and the wind beating about the corners and playing its various runes upon the trees, the grass, and the fallen leaves. "The thin grasses, more or less costing the hill, were touched by the wind in breezes of differing powers, and almost of differing natures—one rubbing the blades heavily, another raking them piercingly, another brushing them like a soft broom. The instinctive act of human kind was to stand and listen, and learn how the trees on the right and the trees on the left wailed or chaunted to each other in the regular antiphonies of a cathedral choir, how hedges and other shapes to leeward then caught the note, lowering it to the tenderest sob, and how the hurrying gust then plunged into the south, to be heard no more."

It is with senses refreshed and gratified that we accompany Gabriel Oak in his night journey to Weatherbury, reckoning the hour no more by the sun or by the hands of a clock, but by the angle of Charles's Wain to the Pole star, judging the distance of the receding wagon not by sight but by hearing, as the "crunching jingle of the wagon dies upon the ear," and informing ourselves through the soles of our feet that it is plowed land we have leaped upon, the other side of the gate.

Such precision in the noting of natural phenomena at times and seasons strange to the dweller in towns might perhaps be cultivated deliberately by a painter of rural life determined to give to his human narrative as fresh and true an air as the notebooks of Richard Jefferies or Mr. Hudson. But only the lift of the heart, only the rhythmic pulsation of deep emotion, could give to his phrases that poetic cast—worthy of Mr. Hudson himself—which one feels in so many passages of description. "It was now early spring—the time of going to grass with the sheep, when they have the first feed of the meadows, before these are laid up for mowing. . . . The vegetable world begins to move and swell and the saps to rise, till in the completest silence of lone gardens and trackless plantations, where everything seems helpless and still after the bond and slavery of frost. . . ."

Only the instinct to prolong the sensation of beauty could lead him into cadences so delicately turned. The phrases go in pairs as in the prose of Sir Thomas Browne or other relishers of words that balance and reinforce one another.—Joseph Warren Beach, in "The Technique of Thomas Hardy."

## Winter Blooming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the plum tree's empty arms  
Through the morning long  
Fluttered tiny fleecy flakes  
In eager, countless throng.

Now it stands all snowy white  
Where the north winds boom.  
Laden full and quite as fair  
As in its springtime bloom.

—MADE OF VERSE NEWTON.

## Argument

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN reasoning is carried on, and human conclusions are reached, mainly through argument; hence mankind likes what it calls a fair and square argument. If the basis of an argument be true, and the reasoning sound, then it follows that a right conclusion will be reached;

he would have had to believe that evil was real and had a right to challenge God, or that matter had intelligence and could say unto Spirit, "What dost thou?" If the Master had only denied the request of evil, alias mortal mind, without also rejecting the doubt, the inference would have been that he was not the Son of God. Today, as of yore, evil attempts to challenge and set a trap for those who desire spiritual understanding. Evil's arguments of material doubt and fear have changed not one whit since the days of Jesus' temptations. How, then, did the great Nazarene meet the arguments of his adversary? For if the arguments of evil have not changed, neither has the successful method of their refutation which Christ Jesus employed.

The Master's answers to the assertions of evil were always in the form of correct quotations from the Word of God; and these answers always exalted Spirit, thereby denying the claims of matter. Jesus invariably made his position clear—namely, he argued wholly on the side of God. In this way he avoided the traps of evil or of the so-called carnal mind. Evidently, Jesus had not commenced the arguments with evil, for to him evil had no being. The challenge of doubt and material power came not from his own true selfhood, always at-one with God, but through the so-called physical senses; hence, he had only to deny emphatically the evidence before the physical senses, by his spiritual understanding of the Word of God, to gain the victory. He knew that the divine purpose of the Scriptures is to refute the arguments of evil, which, being always material, come through physical sense.

Thus, Jesus not only avoided the trap set by evil; he also, later on, escaped from the many pitfalls of evil the Pharisees prepared for him. He was the victor in every argument; and his answers uniformly show that his victories came because he argued on the side of right, or of Spirit, alone. It was not human erudition or intellectuality that continually saved him; it was the truth to which he was so faithful. As he knew, and as all ought to know, nothing material or sinful touches God. Therefore, when we argue only on the side of Truth and steadfastly deny matter, we are mentally at-one with God, with Truth; then we are safe.

How essential it is that we should always be ready to argue on the side of God, good. Christian Science, being based solely upon the Bible, teaches us how to argue on the side of Truth under every circumstance. That is why this Science heals sickness and reforms the sinner; for, as must be plain, no material error or evil can stand before the persistent arguments of Truth, which we find in Christian Science. As a model of such right argument, we have the "scientific statement of being," to be found on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." When we argue, therefore, let us be sure that we argue on the side of God, and not be swayed by motives induced by physical sense.

## Upon the Fair and Virtuous Gentlewoman, Mrs. M. S., That Can Sing Excellently

Gratior est virtus veniens e corpore pulchro

When first I did this Virgin spie,  
The object pleas'd my serious eye;  
But when I heard her sing, I swear,  
The music took both heart and ear.  
Those inward virtues please us best,  
Which are with outward beauty dress'd;  
And 'tis a comely thing to find  
In bodies fair, a fairer mind.  
The Harp, the Viol hither bring,  
And Birds, musitians of the Spring;  
When she doth sing, those must be mute,  
They are but Cymbals to the Lute.  
She with her Notes doth rise, and fall,  
More sweetly than the Nightingale;  
God in her pious heart keeps place,  
Some Angel in her voice and face.

—ROWLAND WATKINS, 1665.

## When Madame Sterling Sang

ONE afternoon in the nineties, I called upon my friend Mrs. Chandler Moulton, the American poet. She had taken a first-floor suite of rooms in a large house in the west of London, in which other paying guests were also just then staying. I was shown into the reception room attached to Mrs. Moulton's suite, and was told that she would be with me in a few minutes. Almost immediately after, another of Mrs. Moulton's friends, Madame Antoinette Sterling, called, and was shown into the room where I was waiting. We had met before, and fell to chatting. Madame Sterling happened to mention the piece in her repertoire, which was not only her favorite, but was also that which, in her opinion, best suited her voice. When I said that by some chance I had been so unfortunate as to miss hearing her sing it, she replied quickly:

"If that is so, I will sing it for you now." Then she rose, and drew herself up statuesquely—as it were to "attention"—and to her full height, a striking figure. Grant Allen once said to me that he suspected she had a strain of Red Indian blood in her veins. If that be so—I do not know—it showed itself in a certain proud imperturbability of bearing, and by the fact that she stood, if not exactly stockstill, at least almost motionless and gestureless. It showed itself, too, in the high cheek-bones; in the swarthy skin of her complexion, and the snaky smooth coils of black hair that, parted low and loosely over the brow, toned down, and softened into womanliness the almost masculine massiveness of the strong purposeful features. Throwing back her head, like a full-throated thrush, and with her hands clasped simply in front of her, she began to sing, low and flute-like at first, but as she went on, letting her glorious voice swell out in an organburst of song.

The effect was singular. The London season was at its height, and the house was full of visitors, chiefly, I believe, Americans. When Madame Sterling began to sing, we could distinctly hear the buzz of conversation coming up from the floor below. Overhead, one could hear the restless movement of feet, and sounds like those which come from a kitchen—the clink of china and the clashing together of knives, forks and spoons, as if in preparation for a meal—were also audible.

But as the first few notes of the rich, full, noble and far-carrying contralto rang out, the chatter of voices below, the shuffle of feet, or of furniture overhead, even the necessary commonplace, vulgar sounds that came from the basement and the kitchen, were suddenly checked, shamed, and silenced; and, as the singer's voice deepened into full diapason, one almost fancied that not only the men and women gathered together in different rooms under that one roof, but the very house itself, even the inanimate pieces of furniture, were strained and stilled in listening silence.—Coulson Kernahan, in "In Good Company."

## The Chian Maiden

SHE looks out with frank and friendly interest upon our world of today—this little Greek maiden. As the light strikes her face, there is a faint suggestion of smile flickering over her lips, perhaps in wonder at the strangeness of her present surroundings.

To the antiquarian and archaeologist, this "Head of Greek Goddess from the Island of Chios—fourth century"—of exquisite Chian marble is one of the rarest treasures of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. And to the untutored observer who knows not archaeology, the face is one of arresting and winning charm. Perhaps she was a goddess, but who can tell; maybe she was only an ordinary little maid. One prefers to imagine that. The pure white features are delicately chiselled, the hair is parted (apparently a veil was to have covered the back of the head), but it is the mouth which is particularly lovely; there is sensitiveness and sweetness about the lips; and the whole expression combines, to an unusual degree, strength and delicacy, firmness tempered. There is all the freshness and eagerness of youth, but nothing of restlessness. It has poise in the true sense—the poise of the bird ready to fly—sure and steady, but vibrant.

Upon what a world this maid must have looked once; the very world of Sappho (for Sappho lived only a century or so before, and Lesbos and Chios were neighboring islands)—the same sparkling, jewel-like sea, dotted with green isles, caressed by halcyon winds, sung to by enchanted nightingales! Perhaps she has just come from hearing the lyrics of Sappho. She was one to feel their grace.

What might Keats have dreamed of this girl! What a contrast Pater might have drawn between Mona Lisa with her mysterious smile, and the simplicity and clear-eyed serenity of the Chian maiden! Youth triumphant, romance, love—all these have already come to her, her face bespeaks them. And there is something that suggests music. Mona Lisa, we are told, was painted by Leonardo, while she was listening to strange, haunting melodies. This girl is rather listening in imagination, to the "ditties of no tone." Perhaps, who knows, she may have been one of the maidens, depicted on Keats's own Grecian Urn.

## Confidence

What dost thou fear? His wisdom reigns  
Supreme, confessed;  
His power is infinite; His love  
Thy deepest, fondest dreams above—  
So Trust and Rest.

—ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

## The Manner in Poetry

One amazing thing is true of poetry—a commonplace idea poetically expressed makes a truer poem than a poetic concept expressed in commonplace manner. The manner of poetry, then, is more than the matter. It is not, as Milton thought, the Calvinistic idea of "Paradise Lost," that immortalizes it. Rather is it the thousand and one incidental (and apparently accidental) felicities of expression, sudden illuminations, magical sequences of words, mere sounds, that enlarge for us the cosmos, link us with infinity, fill us with a sense of the immeasurable and the divine. Here was Milton inspired, herein lies his spiritual as well as his artistic power, without which poetry is but a beautiful jewel or a pretty toy.—John Bateman, in "The Poetry Review."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Growth of Super-nationalism

It is a matter of common knowledge that, following close upon that quickening of the larger sense of humanity which marked the end of the war, there followed a wave of narrow nationalism which has been hampering the progress of the world ever since. In every allied country, for instance, the Nationalists appear to have triumphed. In the United States the isolationists have been in power since 1920. In Great Britain the Tories won in the

first election since the Peace Conference. In France the National Bloc rules. In Italy the Fascisti have taken control of the Government by a threat of force. As M. Clemenceau declared a number of times in his recent American addresses, a nation can be great one day and small the next, a sentiment which unfortunately applies to more than one country, including his own. Apparently the human mind has not yet reached the height of being equally great in peace and in war. When danger is over the small intrigues are resumed and it would seem to take greater moral strength to bear victory nobly than defeat. The greatness of Lincoln was manifested most strongly after the American Civil War was over. When each country thinks only of itself and its own interests, and has its vision limited by its own borders, there are bound to arise more discords and threats of more wars. Certainly the international situation today is sadly awry.

Are there, then, no signs that this nationalistic movement has run its course; that a new and finer sense of things is rising? Fortunately there are today many such signs. Against all the losses of the World War there must be set this gain, that never before were there so many people taking such an interest in affairs beyond their national boundaries as now. The knowledge of other countries that has been diffused since 1914 is perhaps greater than that gained during the whole preceding century, and in time greater understanding must lead to greater sympathy.

Never before were there so many international conferences going on as at present. A special department for the study of international relations is planned for New York University. All manner of private societies have been formed since the war for the same purpose. New publications, reviews, weeklies, monthlies, devoted to foreign matters have been started in many countries. The people wish to know about each other, and, in the famous phrase of Lamb, how can you hate a man whom you know? A single issue of a daily published in the eastern section of America and primarily devoted to local news, contains, for example, three editorials and nineteen leading news articles on foreign matters, including appeals for American intervention in Europe by a bishop, a Harvard law professor, and by the president of the Christian Endeavor Union. The interest shown in the addresses of M. Clemenceau throughout the United States indicates that Americans are not indifferent to world affairs. Though Senator Borah opposes aid to Europe until a new sense of co-operation shall prevail there, he favors recognition of Russia. A former justice of the Supreme Court, John H. Clarke, will lead a new organization to take up again the League of Nations issue. The next Presidential campaign will in all probability center around foreign affairs.

This movement to spread an interest in other nations is led by men and women who, while attached to their own flag and whatever ideals it may symbolize, do not propose to have their friendships and sympathies limited by such and such a river, such or such an ocean, or such and such a line on the map, but, feeling themselves citizens of the world as well as citizens of this or that state, do not confuse jingoism with patriotism and are not misled by the appeals to selfish instincts from the militarists. The number of such super-nationalists is constantly growing, and in them lies a hope of future peace.

AGAINST the flood of pessimistic literature which draws calamitous conclusions from the present state of world affairs—some of it setting the date of the final collapse of today's culture not more than 200 years hence and all of it agreeing that civilization is in a state of progressive decay—the natural scientists now gathered in Boston have taken a pronounced stand. They have, in fact, aligned themselves with the opposite doctrine of the progressive advancement of man. Along with this alignment, moreover, has gone a complete renunciation of materialism and the substitution for materialistic factors of mental and spiritual forces.

This is a particularly significant stand when it is recalled that many of the apostles of pessimism have clothed their dire forecasts with the garb of technical terms and sent them forth with the marks of accredited respectability. But the conclusions of these self-appointed prophets have been repudiated, one and all, by the masters in the field who have met at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Conservation, it is frequently declared, is primarily a question of the conservation of materials—i. e., of coal and oil and timber. But along come these specialists with the assertion that conservation of coal and oil and timber—important as that may be—is of secondary concern to the conservation of the higher human forces.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, maintained, for example, that neither health nor education, as generally considered, is the matter of greatest importance in conservation. "Life is more than meat," he declared, "and the economic fabric only a scaffolding on which to work the erection of qual-

ity of human life. The prime need for the immediate future is the conservation of intelligence."

A similar idea was advanced by Dr. Thomas S. Baker, acting president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, when he asserted: "The energy of the race can only be conserved through new ideas, new discoveries, and the application of these discoveries. If the springs of inspiration dry up—if the desire for exploration into new fields should subside, if the sources of intellectual power should for any reason be stopped, progress would be at an end."

At the very basis of all human conservation, these men assert, must be placed an optimistic world view and a faith in the idea of progress. Pessimism is the most certain indication of retrogression. And it may appear, when pessimists who write voluminously and with easy authority step aside from their writings into the laboratories of the natural scientists whom they purport to represent, there will be an end to their dire forecasts.

WHILE it may be true that the Panama Canal is its own justification, recent events emphasize the fact that

### Panama Canal Benefits Many

never before in the history of this waterway was the evidence more complete that without this short cut across the continent traffic and trade in the Western Hemisphere would be at a disadvantage. The benefits accruing from the Panama Canal are indeed many. It may be a paradox to say that the severing of the two Americas united them closer than ever, and yet it is true that when the American Government joined the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific by cutting across the isthmus, the resultant intercommunication between the peoples of the west and east coasts set up a new standard of anity the effects of which are seen on every hand.

The revival of business in recent months has given the Panama Canal a large increase of traffic. It is no small matter to record that the revenues from tolls during the last two months have been about \$1,250,000 a month—\$150,000 in excess of any previous month. If the present volume of traffic continues through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the canal will be used by approximately 14,000,000 tons of ships in the twelve-month period. To produce a monthly tonnage of 1,250,000 tons net of shipping requires the passage of only ten vessels a day. This is only a fraction of the business the canal is capable of handling.

Of the record cargo movement from the Pacific to the Atlantic in a recent month, Australasia furnished approximately 8000 tons, the Far East 20,000 tons, while about 300,000 tons originated on the west coast of South America. When to this is added that nitrates furnished the bulk of this South American traffic, there is reason enough why the Panama Canal has become an inestimable benefit to such countries as Chile and Peru. As for what the canal has done for the west coast of the United States, the more than 550,000 tons a month shipped eastward through the isthmian waterway tell their own story.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is keenly alive to the possibilities of the Panama Canal as a means to a profitable end. At present that city has no direct steamship passenger service with the eastern countries of the southern continent. Brazilians and Argentines desiring to visit California have found it necessary to sail to New York and travel 3000 miles overlaid before reaching the Golden Gate. The freight service, also, while efficient enough, has been far from sufficient to meet the ever-increasing trade. Now that the United States Shipping Board has turned over to a company of operators three 10,000-ton ships to ply between San Francisco and Buenos Aires, the Panama Canal rises to fresh opportunities of service.

The American people bestowed a benefit on the world with the Panama Canal, and while naturally enough they are utilizing it for their profit, the nations everywhere may command its facilities as they see fit and share in its inestimable advantages.

IT IS a reasonable conclusion that the chief cause of political unrest is dissatisfaction with industrial conditions. It is infrequent that a desire to revolutionize social conditions prompts a political revolution or even a general shifting of popular sentiment to the side of one or the other of the major political parties. The economic factor, first and last, is that which engrosses the attention of all who are intimately associated with the universal problem of supply, demand, and distribution. The tendency seems to be to allow even vital ethical questions to await a solution until what seem to be the more pressing problems have been dealt with. And yet how futile and inadequate have been the measures taken to establish and preserve industrial peace in the United States!

At the meeting of governors of several of the states at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the Chief Executive of Vermont, James Hartness, urged the adoption of an industrial code constructed to fit established economic laws. He pointed out that the continued orderly development of the Nation, industrially and governmentally, demands the formation and enforcement of such a code to insure the peaceful and equitable settlement of disputes between Capital and Labor. Surely there should be no disposition to deny the correctness of such a view. Periodically, in the United States and elsewhere, the entire industrial machinery is rendered more or less useless because of a long-continued strike in some so-called basic industry. National and state governmental agencies are impotent and powerless to bring about a settlement which would be beneficial to everybody, the public as well as the employers and the workers. It cannot be denied that this reserved power can properly be exercised upon the reasonable theory of the greatest good to the greatest number. And it is just as logical that the

### Orderly Industrial Development

asserted right of Capital, represented by the employers in industry, to incite a strike or order a lockout, should be adjudicated, as that Labor, represented by the wage earners, should, at least in the so-called key or basic industries, be compelled to submit its cause to arbitration.

Reasonably considered, there should be no great difficulty in formulating and establishing such a code. The basic fundamentals are fairly well fixed already. These may be said to include, first of all, the right of the public to uninterrupted enjoyment and use of all available resources, natural and otherwise. They include as well the right of invested capital to a fair return without being subjected to unnecessary hazards. They also include the right of the wage earner to reasonable pay and steady employment.

The State of Kansas has done valuable pioneer work along the line indicated. The process is not revolutionary. It is exactly in conformity with America's proclaimed theories of democracy, which are opposed to all forms of monopoly which imperil the common good.

THE official biographies of the national Cabinet, with President Harding at its head, disclose an interesting and significant fact, which is worth noting in these days of oft-dinned doubt as to whether the Government of the United States is representative of the people. These biographies lead to the conclusion that, whatever gap there might be between the Administration at a given moment of national purpose, the national Administration certainly sprang from the people—and from the part of the people nearest the soil.

President Harding, as is well known, was reared on a farm in Morrow County, Ohio, and began life at the bottom rung of the ladder of journalistic achievement, as a printer's apprentice. An analysis of the life stories of by far the larger part of the Cabinet members, from Vice-President Coolidge down, shows that they either worked the soil in their early youth, or struggled upward from a stratum very close to the soil. It is worth while recalling that Mr. Coolidge was reared on a farm in Vermont, and that he did not leave the farm till his nineteenth year; that Secretary Hughes was the son of a Baptist preacher of slender means; that Secretary of War Weeks first saw the light of day on a New Hampshire farm and worked on the soil of his native state until he was seventeen.

The Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, was reared in a similar close proximity to the soil, and so were Mr. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. By way of slight variation, but still close to the soil, John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was the son of a toiling Welsh ironworker, and immigrated to the United States in the steerage, while Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce was the son of a blacksmith.

In one way or another, the men who are now manning the ship of state are truly representative of the processes through which America has been passing in order to achieve its destiny. In no case can any one of them be said to have inherited the traditions or the instincts of government, which have so conspicuously contributed to the efficiency of government in some countries. On the other hand, these men, whom the votes of the people have been responsible for placing in the highest executive positions in the Republic, have been brought up in the great university of hard knocks. Each man owes his achievement largely to his own exertions. And, whatever criticism may be made of any member of the Administration, as a whole it certainly represents the people in the very real sense of having sprung from the people.

INDICATIONS are that the German members of the mixed commission chosen to consider and adjust the claims of Americans for losses sustained as a result of the recent war are determined to act generously and expeditiously. Demands amounting to many millions of dollars probably will be filed, and it is apparent from present indications that all the German arbitrators will insist upon is that the claims for damages be satisfactorily verified and proved. They promise the fullest and most cordial co-operation in conducting the business in hand.

The apparent willingness to meet these demands for damages should pave the way for still more important interchanges. Perhaps the Germans are not uninfluenced by this fact. But the adjustments, if fairly conducted, will lessen in the United States much of the remaining antagonism against the Germany of 1914.

But there will still remain those unliquidated claims which no vanquished foe, no matter how generously inclined, can ever settle with dollars. In thousands of American homes there is a sorrow that neither money nor abject apology can heal or soften. In hundreds of American hospitals there remain the maimed and helpless victims of human anger and hatred. No commission can ever adjust such losses. The scars of war are too deep to be healed thus.

It seems indeed futile to attempt to measure in terms of dollars the losses of the few, while the direct and indirect losses of the many remain unconsidered. If it shall be decided that a factory plant confiscated in the emergency of war is worth \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000, what value shall be fixed upon the young man as ruthlessly confiscated, albeit he went willingly and gladly to give all he had in defense of humanity? It seems almost a travesty that a representative mixed commission should sit with so great dignity to parcel out the meager dole to the few who are able, under the law, to establish a purely legal claim, while the admitted equities are ignored. It surely would not be too much to ask that the claimant for whom no provision has been made should be permitted his day in court.

### An Administration of Farmers' Sons

### Adjusting America's War Claims

## Editorial Notes

IN ANNOUNCING his resignation, after twenty years of service as president of Radcliffe College, Le Baron Russell Briggs can feel with full justification that the cause of education for women all over the United States, and indeed the world, is the better for his activities. A man of unusual qualities, he has endeared himself to the student body at Radcliffe by his kindness and wise administration. To the public he has represented the link between Harvard and Radcliffe, the veritable embodiment of the recognition of equal reward for equal achievement. Twenty years ago, there were not so many people who favored college training for women as there are today, and it was his vision of the growing equality of the sexes that prompted him to take the stand he did at that time for equal opportunities for men and women. In the early days of the college his services were beyond value, and it is largely due to the fact that he gave so unstintingly of those services that Radcliffe has been placed in the position where it can now dispense with him, and indeed has reached the place where it needs a president of its own with no outside duties whatever. Many will echo the good wishes of A. Lawrence Lowell, the president of Harvard, and will hope with him that Radcliffe will find a successor who will carry out the anticipations that friends foresee for it.

IN VIEW of the deplorable condition of racial antagonisms in Poland, the good will with which party leaders and army heads co-operated immediately after the recent assassination of the President, Gabriel Narutowicz, is really most remarkable. Everything was done, that is to say, to maintain a general condition of harmony and to bring about the election of a new Chief Executive as rapidly as possible. The Speaker of the House of Deputies, acting under the country's Constitution, at once assumed, pro tem, the duties of the Chief of State, while General Sikorski delegated his office of chief of the army staff to Marshal Pilsudski, former provisional President of Poland, and took over the duties of Prime Minister. The National Assembly was then summoned and Stanislas Wojciechowski was duly chosen to fill the place of Mr. Narutowicz. This election seems a peculiarly happy one, as Mr. Wojciechowski is a patriot identified for a full generation with the struggle of his country for liberty, and has the support, to a considerable extent at least, of both the Radicals and the Nationalists, so that it would seem justifiable to believe that his election may presage an era of greater harmony in the politics of his country than Poland has known for many years.

IT IS not perhaps generally known that President Harding does not possess the only important cabinet in Washington, for the women in the circles of officialdom have one of their own, which holds weekly meetings at the Women's University Club. This organization limits its membership to women holding high Government positions, and came into being very naturally. About a year ago, that is to say, when women began to figure prominently in executive Government positions, the first few to attain them started informal meetings each week to discuss intimate matters of interest to themselves, in connection with their work and related subjects. Then as any new woman was introduced to similar work, she was invited to join the meetings and contribute the results of her experiences. Of course, it has as yet no official standing and has attracted quite a lot of merriment and comment, but many see for it a future of no little influence. It is possibly for a patent reason, therefore, that it has been characterized as "The Little Cabinet."

WHETHER or not the National Monetary Association, which has just been organized for the purpose of stabilizing and safeguarding the purchasing value of money, proves itself capable of fulfilling this aim, presumably time alone will tell. The fact of its organization, however, calls attention to a great public need which is crying out to be met. Indeed, one of the most important economic and social problems of the present day is associated with the great distress brought about both by the fluctuation and progressive changes in price levels and by the tremendous economic and social losses represented by idle men and machinery in the recurring periods of business depression. Amid the many problems demanding solution today, this is by no means the least.

A REMARKABLE performance was given the other day at the Kurfürstendamm Theater in Berlin, which emphasized the well-known fact that where there's a will there's a way. The whole cast struck, with the exception of the chief comedian and two leading ladies. This did not nonplus the management, however, for why should it? The manager himself, the stage manager, and several members of the theater staff took the minor parts and the performance was completed. The part of charity is to hope that the audience was as enthusiastic and stuck it out too.

IT IS gratifying that the Christmas message of the Prohibition Commissioner of the United States carried to friends of the Eighteenth Amendment a note of cheer, because the success attained in prohibition enforcement gave "every reason for hopefulness, gratification, and congratulations." The day is dawning apace when there will be none but friends of this amendment, and the message will then be seen in fuller significance than even at present.

WHO is the President of the Soviet Republic of Russia? Wrong; Lenin is the President of the Council. A Mr. Kalinin holds that exalted position, but it is safe to say, adapting a line from an old jingle:

The President of Russia neither governs nor reigns.

MAY one ask whether the letter, dated Oct. 9, 1904, B. C., which has just been delivered in New York, bore a Special Delivery stamp?